JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,595—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1896.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTING POWDER IS
CALVERT'S,
Guaranteed to contain 15 % Calvert's No. 5 CARBOLIC, the strongest Disinfectant known.
In 6d., 1s, and 1s., 6d. Tins (English rates).
Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed. Will not clog pipes or drains.
Avoid Worthless Imitations made with Tar Oils.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.V.L.CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.I.s. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	25th "
R.I.s. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L.GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4294	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5907	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.L.ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L.SUTLEJ	4272	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for thosevoyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Relion	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
KLEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April "
MARS A	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEA	4629	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIC	C. Paul	4,255	13th Feb. 1896,

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KARACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE," will LEAVE the Victoria Dock on the 15th February, at 9 A. M., for KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February, via KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,595 tons, on the 1st February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 30th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 30th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 25th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb, 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO..... 5th March 1896.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per DOZEN, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

SHERRIES.

	CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO	54 0	64 0
MANZANILLA	37 0	41 8
GOLDEN SHERRY	39 0	43 8
OLD DRY SHERRY	37 0	41 8
VINO DE PASTO	33 8	37 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY	27 0	30 0
LIGHT SHERRY	22 0	24 8
FEREZ ORB DE LA FRONTERA	34 0	38 0

PORTS.

	CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior Desert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, per dozen	42 0	22 0	47 0	24 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of Good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	33 0	18 0	37 0	20 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	25 8	...	28 8	...
WHITE PORT	54 0	...	60 0	...
" " or Vino Bianco	36 0	...	40 0	...

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS.
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	10 Button length White, Tan and Black Morquetaire Suede Gloves per pair	4 14
	10 Button length White Morquetaire Kid Gloves "	5 8
	16 Button length White Morquetaire Suede Gloves "	4 14
	16 Button length Silk Gloves in White, Black, Creams, pale blue pink cardinal "	2 12
FANS.	The "Hilda" Feather Fan in all colours each	3 12
	The Marguerite rich Gauze Fan in various colours "	6 12
	The "Mobe" handsome hand-painted Gauze Fan trimmed sequins, in a variety of colours "	9 8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LADIES TRAVELLING and FOR HOME USE an indispensable article is offered in KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS. The great sale which this article in its improved form has secured fully proves the high appreciation in which it is held. Price Rs. 2 per dozen, securely packed. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CONSTANT COMPLAINTS
are made of the BAD CONDITION in which some imported medicines reach consumers in India.

ESPECIALLY is this the CASE
With preparations of Sarsaparilla, and those who habitually use this invaluable remedy are strongly recommended to purchase only
KEMP'S EXTRACTS
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per bottle.
BOTH ARE prepared in the Company's Laboratory, From the finest Jamaica root—by the most approved scientific methods—and under highly skilled and most careful supervision.
WILL ALWAYS be found SWEET, PURE, FRESH.
Fluid and in finer condition than any imported preparation of the Drug.
Specify Kemp's and take no substitute.
Beware of Poisonous and Injurious Blood Medicines.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH
Is the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash in existence, and far surpasses in fragrance and delicacy any imported article. Always perfectly fresh.
In two sizes, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANCING FLOOR POWDER.
The very best PREPARATION Yet introduced.
Per small Tin, Re. 1-12; Rs. 2.
Per large Tin, Rs. 3-4; Rs. 3-10.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

YOU WILL NEVER GIVE IT UP
IF YOU ONCE USE IT.
KEMP'S
CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
Is so pleasant and refreshing in use that it retains the favour of every user. Its application is easy, and it is quite cleanly in use, without exception the most reliable.
HAIR TONIC PRESERVER AND RESTORER
IN THE INDIAN MARKET.
SHOULD be used by every one desiring to retain or possess a fine head of hair.
FAR SUPERIOR to anything imported.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE NEXT CONCERT

Will take place on

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY,

IN THE TOWN HALL,

When the larger Half of

HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS"

Will be performed.

FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

The following Soloists will take part:—

Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN } Sopranos.

Miss HUMPHREY, Contralto.

Mr. CHISHOLM, Tenor.

Mr. PETERKIN, Baritone.

Mr. MARSHALL REID, Bass.

TICKETS—Price Three Rupees—may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

The CONCERT will begin at 8-15 P.M.

D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

PATRONS: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST.

THE OPERA BURLESQUE,

ENTITLED

"ELIZABETH R.,"

Will be repeated by the above Club on

TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,

To meet the Deficit in the Performances given in December.

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,

IN AID OF

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.

OVER 40 PERFORMERS.

Orchestra .....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND.
Musical Director ..MR. HENDERSON.
Overture: 9-0 P.M. Carriages: 11-30 P.M.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Stalls and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the Re 1 Seats.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the Lord Reay Memorial Fund, will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1896, at 5-15 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the Balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

REVOLVER, 5 SHOT, HAMMERLESS, Self-extractor (plated), with Safety Bolt, 380 bore, weight about 20 ounces. A very true and highly-finished Pistol by American Arms Co., Boston, U. S. A. Price Rs. 60, or reasonable offer.

Address Owner,

Care of POSTMASTER, Deolali Camp.

NOTICE.

Rs. 500 REWARD.

IT is hereby notified that the above reward will be paid by the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of one Walter Rice, lately a clerk in the Storekeeper's Office, S. M. Ry., Hubli, who is accused of cheating under Section 420 Indian Penal Code, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued by the Magistrate, First Class, Dharwar.

The said Walter Rice, who has absconded since 16th October last, is described as follows:—

Age about 28 years, height 5ft. 8ins., complexion swarthy, square built, and slightly bald. Wears a black and rather heavy moustache and is a native of Cochin.

H. J. DUGGAN,
Superintendent of Police, S. M. Ry.

Police Superintendent's Office, Dharwar, 20th January, 1896.

J. NEUBERG,

91, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.

Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins ...Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... „ 6-8 „ 100
Vevey Courts ..... „ 6-0 „ 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

AND

"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safes and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), 27TH JANUARY,

MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN,

THE GREAT LONDON COMEDIAN,

AND

THE NEW LONDON ARTISTES

IN THE LATEST FARCICAL SUCCESS,

THE ADVENTURES OF

MISS BROWN,

ANOTHER

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 28TH JANUARY,

THE GREAT CRITERION SUCCESS

"ALL ABROAD."

MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN

IN HIS ECCENTRIC IMPERSONATION OF

MR. BEETHOVEN BOWLES.

☞ This Musical Extravaganza has been the Craze of the present London season, and is absolutely the funniest piece of the Season.

The following songs are incidental to the piece:—"The Chanty," "Coo Coo" "La Diva." "The Phonograph," "The Cave of Obedient Mary," "The Butterfly," "We're all off to Paris," "The Business Girl," etc., etc.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY,

"TRIP TO CHICAGO."

THURSDAY, 30TH—"THE ARTIST'S MODEL."

FRIDAY, 31ST—"DANDY DICK WHITTINGTON."

SATURDAY and MONDAY, 1ST and 3RD FEB.—"THE SHOP GIRL."

TUESDAY, 4TH FEB. (LAST NIGHT)—"THE NEW BARMAID."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME OF SACRED CONCERT

To be Given at the

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA,

ON SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

Voluntary, 5-15 P.M.

Organ Solo .....Anon.
Mr. F. S. DOVE.

1. Priests' War March from Athalie .....Mendelssohn. Band and Organ.
2. Solo (Tenor) .....Cujus Animam .....Rossini. Mr. CHISSOLM.
3. Quartett (Instrumental) .....Eia Mater .....Rossini. Members of H. L. Rifles, Band, and Organ.
4. Solo (Soprano) .....Come unto me .....Coenen. Mrs. SQUIRE.
5. Recitative and Solo from Hear my Prayer ...Mendelssohn. Miss TUDBALL, and Members of Philharmonic Society
6. Solo (Contralto) ..O Lord thou hast searched me out .....Bennett. Mrs. MACBETH.
7. Oboe Solo .....
Mr. HENDERSON.
8. Solo (Baritone) ....Star of Bethlehem .....Adams.
9. Chorus.....The Heavens are telling ...Handel.

Members of Philharmonic Society, Band, and Organ.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Organist .....Mr. F. S. DOVE.
Conductor .....Mr. G. HENDERSON.

Admission Free, but an Offertory will be made on behalf of the Fund for Repairs and Additions to the Organ which are very much needed. Contributions equivalent at least to the price of a Ticket for a first class Concert are solicited from each of the audience. Children should not be brought.

W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Colaba.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

GHELLABHAI, HARIDAS, Esq.,

Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to request that you will call an emergent PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at the NOVELTY THEATRE, at 4 P.M., to protest against the proposed legislative action of the Government of India, whereby it is contemplated to so re-arrange the import and excise duties on cotton fabrics that the poorer classes who have hitherto been exempt from indirect taxation on this head will now have to pay 3½ per cent. more for the coarse cloths manufactured in the Indian Weaving Mills which form the chief item of their expenditure for wearing apparel, whilst the rich to whom the 5 per cent. duty hitherto levied on the fine goods manufactured by Lancashire has caused no hardship or objection, are to have the incidence of taxation against them reduced by 1½ per cent. AND FURTHER to protest against the principle involved whereby with our finances in such a condition as to admit of the remission of half-a-crore of Rupees, the opportunity is taken to remove some of the burdens laid on the rich by introducing new taxation on the poorer classes of the people, who are least fitted and able to bear increased taxation.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,	Ranglidas Bhukhandas and Co.,
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit,	Sassoon J. David and Co.,
David Sassoon and Co.,	Thakersee Mooljee and Co.,
E. D. Sassoon and Co.,	Damodur Thakersey Mooljee
Nowroji Nasserwanji Wadia,	and Co.,
J. W. Sleigh,	Thakarsey Mooljee Sons and
Jamsetjee N. Tata,	Co.,
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas,	Jairam, Narronjee Sons and
T. J. Bennett,	Co.,
Thomas Blaney,	Vithaldas Gopaldas and Co.,
Grattan Geary,	Agents, the Union Mills,
G. A. Kittridge,	Ld.,
Tribhovundas Vurjeevundas,	Per Pro Denishunker Luxmi-
G. Cotton,	shunker and Co.,
D. E. Wacha,	Kalianrai Shunkerprasad,
S. M. Moses,	Secretaries, Treasurers, and
Henry Solomon,	Agents,
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S. A. Nathan,	Agents, the Jamshed Manu-
J. A. Brested,	facturing Co., Ld.,
Arthur Leslie,	Jehangir Hormusjee Mody,
L. Affi,	Tapidas Vurjdas and Co.,
F. W. Bickell,	Khatau Makanjee and Co.,
Robert Wcherli,	for Khatau Makanjee, Spg.
Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokuldas,	and Wg. Co., Ld.; for Bom-
Thomas Moore,	bay United, Spg. and Wg.
George Lund,	Co., Ld.; and for the
J. L. Symmons,	Britannia Mills, Ld.,
J. B. R. Macbeth,	The Lord Reay, Mfg. Co., Ld.,
H. F. Wagstaff,	Khote and Co., Ld., Agents,
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit,	for the Union Spg. and
S. E. Shilling,	Mfg. Co., Ld.,
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Abdoola M. Dhurumsey,	and Co., Secretaries, Trea-
Jamsetjee Ardashir Wadia,	surers, and Agents,
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W. Legeyt,	Mooljee Jaitha and Co.,
Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit,	Secretaries, Treasurers, and
J. A. Grant,	Agents,
A. W. Campbell,	The Soonderdas Spg. & Wg.
Bezonjee N. Kapadia,	Mills, Ld.,
K. M. Shroff,	The Madras U. Spg. and Wg.
Hassonbhoy Dattoo,	Mills, Ld., for the Jubilee
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Fazal Juanshing,	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and
Hajeebhoy Lalljee	Co., Agents,
Janmahomed Ashar,	Dinajeebhoy Merwanji, Jee-
Abdoolbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee,	jeebhoy, for Morarjee
Karrimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.,	Gocouldas Spg. and Wg. Co.,
Allana Manjee and Co.,	Ld., for Morarjee Gocouldas
Doongersey Gangjee and Co.,	and Co., Agents,
Hajee Adum Ismail and Co.,	Nagindas Virjbhookhandas
Hajee Essack Soab and Sons,	and Co.,
Hajee Janmahomed Hossein,	Jaitaram Samuldas,
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmal and Co.,	Kallidas Joothe,
Moosa Hajee Soomar,	Khimjee Luxmidas,
Fizimahomed Fatijiakar,	Virchund Rowjee,
Hajee Moosa Soolemun,	Gordhundas Kursondas,
Pirmahomed Allarakia,	Vulubdas Jairam,
Adum Hajee Mahomed,	The Jam Manufacturing Co.,
Jakaria Ebrahim and Co.,	Kalidass Dhuramsey,
Hajee Mahomed Abba & Co.,	Lladhur Kallidas,
Lalloobhai Harjeevundass,	Motilal Canjee,
Abdoola Sooleman and Co.,	Luxmidas Kalidas,
Abdoola Hajee Dawood,	Kursundas Luxmidas,
Akbar Hoosein Esmal & Co.,	Choonilal Sakulchund,
Hajee Esmal Goolammahomed and Co.,	Viraun Narunjee,
Hajee Esmal Hajee Joosub,	Girdhur Jaitha,
Soolemanjee Kurrimbhoy,	Manjee Kasowjee,
Mahomedally Lookmanjee,	Gopaljee Cullianjee,
Sidik Hajee Soomar,	Khanajee Premchund,
Moosa Hajee Esmaljee,	Damodur Haridas,
Jamal Shoor,	Megjee Anandjee,
Sorabjee N Talatee and Co.,	Goculdas Sivajee,
D. F. Tata,	Jaithabhoy Waljee,
P. F. Talatee,	Gordhundass Pitambur,
Hajee Ebrahim and Co.,	Vulubdass Luxmidass,
Abdulraiman Hajee Hossein and Co.,	Ruttonsey Jeevraj,
Maneckchund Roopchand and Co.,	Jeewabhoy Gojansey,
Abdul Latif Ahmed & Co.,	Varlal Hathibhoy,
Hassom Ramtoola	Vulubjee Magonlall,
Haroon Joomamahomed,	Hurrockchund Ramchund,
Hajee Kadur Diva Angabhoy	Jaithabhoy Javirchund,
Kessowjee Soondcrjee & Co.,	Gopaldass Cursondass,
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit,	Jacob Sassoon Mill,
Randass Kasowjee,	Lladhur Dhuramsey,
Dwarkadass Sanjee,	Vurlall Lallbhoy,
Mooljee Panachund Parekh,	Canjee Dhuramsey,
Gordhundass Pranjeewun,	Jootha Canjee,
Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Co.,	Damjee Urjon and Co.,
Munchérjee Nowrojee Banajee and Co.,	Shivchund Jhunjee and Co.,
Luckmidass Khimjee Sons and Co.,	Jaithabhoy Vurudhman,
Damodur Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co.,	Devjee Virjee,
Santaram Vithul,	Asaria Treecumjee and Co.,
Visram Ebrahim and Co.,	Pranjivandass Gordhundass and Co.,
Ebrahim Noordin,	Nathoobhoy Soorchund,
Eduljee Cursetjee Banatwala,	Ubjee Oomersey,
Fazulbhoy Maherally Chinoy,	Mancockbhoy Hagoobhai,
K. M. Heramaneck and Co.,	Gungaram Chubildass,
Jamnadass and Co.,	Harilall Girdhurlall,
Heerjee A. Khambatta,	Baicherdass Ambaldass,
Eduljee Merwanjee,	Shivchund Damjee,
Hormusjee Eduljee Davur, for the Hope Mills, Ld.,	Hirachund Devchund,
	Balabhoy Magonlall,
	Venichund Jetha,
	Nehalchund Jaithabhoy,
	Moolchund Jamnadass,
	Thakordas Narrotamdass.

IN ACCORDANCE with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting at the Novelty Theatre on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 25th January, 1896

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Avoid the Bombastic Shadow of Future Events, Grasp the Legitimate Substance of the Present, Embrace the only opportunity you may ever have Of witnessing the Greatest and Grandest

EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION

That ever Visited this Side of the Equator.

WILLISON'S

WORLD CIRCUS,

PACKED TO THE DOORS AGAIN ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

It takes Success to make Success, and the Triumph and Reception nightly accorded this the unique combination of sterling Artistes, and the flattering encomiums passed on our Exhibition by the Press and Public of Bombay, who unanimously endorse the World's opinion that our entertainment is as far above the

ORDINARY CIRCUS SHOW,

AS THE

STARS ABOVE THE EARTH.

We brook no difficulty, nor do we care for expense, and in persuance of this our motto we have much pleasure in announcing important additions to our already pleasing Performances.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

L-O-S N-I-B-L-O-S,

"Sensational Aerial Act." The one wonderful Act of Modern Times. See it now or never.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MONS. AIMEE TOWN,

"The Man Serpent," and Graceful Parisian Contortionist. A truly Sensational and Scientific Show.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MDLLE. FREDERICA,

In her dashing Pirrouette Act. The only Lady in the World who executes this daring feat. Can only be seen in this Combination of World's Wonders.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE

DE VERE BROTHERS,

America's Greatest Gymnasts on the Horizontal Bars. All our Equestrian Emperors, Aerial Queens, and Gymnastic Darealls in a pleasingly prepared Programme of picked Acts, only possible to this Cosmopolitan Company of

—PROCELLEAUSMATIC PERFORMERS—

NO BOMBAST. NO EXAGGERATION.

Our same Popular Prices:

Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

Natives only Annas 8.

Secure Seats daily at C. MITCHELL'S Cigar Stores, Medows Street.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

A PIANO RECITAL AND CONCERT

Will be given in the HALL of the INSTITUTE

ON MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, AT 9 P.M.,

By MR. R. WENNING,

KINDLY ASSISTED BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

ADMISSION..... Rs. 3.

Seats may be booked at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and at Mr. WENNING'S Music Room, Hornby Road.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th, to FRIDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th January, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, to registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1895.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th January, 1896.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1896, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

18th January, 1896.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and

Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,

is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT

for a SEASON to BOMBAY,

OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,

FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for Supply of the undermentioned ARTICLES required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897:—

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy Supplies, such as Brooms, Baskets, &c.
(d) Kerosine Oil for Public Lighting.
(e) Supply of Bullocks and Drivers for Rubbish, Night-soil and Cesspool, and Water Carts, Beef and Mutton Vans, and Filth Carts for the Slaughter-yard.
(f) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(g) Supply of Iron, Wood, and other articles.

2. Blank Tender Forms and Documents shewing the Conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted and the Earnest Money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 Annas and Postage Fee at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon, on the 10th of February, 1896.

4. The Undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest or lowest or any other Tender, or reject any or all Tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.

Poona, 22nd January, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:

STANLEY OAKES,

13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody an Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL £554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits.....	„	92,51,855 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	„	2,31,133 5 2
Total.....	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525 5 9
Total.....	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ or 3 per cent. for 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....	Fcs.	200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...	Fcs.	40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HAYTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„	4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„	4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1250,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mg.	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	30
Chartered Bk.	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES, half yearly

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20		670
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil		42
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.		8 s
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000		35	850
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	900	500	500		30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	4,000		Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500		60	1,585
China Mills Co Ld	600	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		765
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		910
Coimbatore S and W	1200	100	100		...	110
Connaught Mills	90	500	500		25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		25 x Rs15		665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000		40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25		53
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd	25	565
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000		Nil	565
Hamilton	375	1,000	1,000		30	700
Hinguphat Mills	700	500	500		40	65
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500		25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		35	1,315
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30		460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000		50	1,300
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		500
Jacob Greaves	1,100	500	500		25	630
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500		Nil	250
Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10		220
Jehangir Bailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		1,060
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000		20	375
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30		790
Khanga mun Manfg. Co	400	250	250		Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45		850
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10		357
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1000	1,000		30	925
LuximdasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090		100	3,340
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N		405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct		
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100		2,565
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6		162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70		2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 50 / 250 }	50	dvd	4½	par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil		110
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20		500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½		435
Pearl Spinning Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40		1,420
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		1,005 xd
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		1,320
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		50	1,575
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd	50	895
Southern Ld	1,000	500	500		15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½		375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15		220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		340
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15		625
Samoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs30		781
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000		50	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000		...	00
Uenishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900		15	5
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000		Nil	7
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000		35	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.

PRESS COMPANIES

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kirkee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton reni's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	323
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1160
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	1414-1
Khanguma	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Manek Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	1,000	125	500	53	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs 4	4.6
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Benares	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	1.0
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	58
Stal and Pumjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Stad	400	2,000	750	60	645
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / ...}	100	100	15 / 15	280
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	1250
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	7325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500		5	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr.ct.	2
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Asan	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	37
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	40
Kemp & Co	1,000	200	175	21	346
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100		105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	92½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,065
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		7	125
Telephone Co.	9,500	25	100	dvd Rs1		28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-8
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-3
Do. do. new	,,	27-2
Austria bar Gold	,,	27-3
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-2
Sovereigns	,,	17-5
Do. Drazoni	,,	17-4
Silver T	,,	93-14
Do. 1T½	,,	93-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s. s. Thames, with English mails of the 10th instant, expected to arrive at daylight.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Mark Twain's second "At Home," 5-30 p.m.
Graduates' election of two Fellows, Bombay University.
Bombay Club Dinner to Mark Twain.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club dance.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre.
Willison's Circus, Esplanade.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Reception, 8-30 p.m. (Ladies invited.)

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Goa entered and the steamer Safari left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Dublin entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Kt. Bachelor yesterday; the steamer Strathord left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 25th January, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 41, viz., Is. 2d. per rupee.

ENGLISH ADDRESS.—In celebration of the sixty-sixth anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj, Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver an English address at the Arya Somaj Hall, Girgaum, at 8-30, this evening. Subject: "The Limits of Compromise."

A PROTEST.—A public meeting of the Anjumane Taide Musalmanane Jadid will be held, at 4 o'clock, this evening, at the residence of Mr. Nakhudal Mahomed Ali Roghay, at Nagdavie Street, to consider the drafts of a memorial to be sent to the Ceylon Government and the Secretary for the Colonies respecting the dismissal of Mr. Abdul Hamid, the civilian Mussalman convert.

THEFT AT FERGUSSON ROAD.—Narayen Ramchandra, having a firewood depot at Fergusson Road, has reported to the police that during Thursday night, whilst he and his son were asleep there, someone entered and stole a box, containing Afghan and Burmah medals, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 116. The police subsequently recovered the box in a field close by broken open and its contents stolen.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. P. R. Mody, D. K. Patel, and P. R. Pilgavker will be proposed members of the Society. (3) The honorary secretaries will lay before the meeting the balance-sheet of the last year for adoption. (4) Dr. J. C. Lisboa will deliver the annual presidential address. (5) To elect office-bearers for the current year.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Krishna Baoji and Sakaram Janoo again appeared to answer the charge of housebreaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 1,100, from the shop of Messrs. B. K. Furtado and Company, at Kalbadevie Road under circumstances already reported. Superintendent Grennan, who prosecuted accused, had no further evidence save that of Mr. L. M. Furtado to be tendered in the matter, and that being insufficient to bring home the charge, the accused were discharged.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ula Huka, a Hindu ghorawallah, was charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of a metal watch and chain. Accused obtained the property from complainant, who is quite a youth, and who was on very friendly terms with him, on the pretence that he wanted to use it for a few hours, by getting possession of it thereafter sold it and misappropriated the sale proceeds to his own use. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MISSION TO CALCUTTA.—The Kaiser-i-Hind writes:—In reference to the agitation on the cotton duties, we are glad to say the local Chamber of Commerce has creditably supported the millowners. We are rejoiced at this spirit of justice and fair play by our European merchants in the city. Meanwhile, the Association is making the most strenuous efforts to put its case clearly before the Government. In response to recent telegrams, it has deputed the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia and Messrs. J. C. Tata and J. Marshall to proceed at once to Calcutta. The gentlemen left last night (Saturday), and India owes her warmest thanks to them all for this duty, which they are discharging, not only in their own interest, but of the entire mass of the Empire at large. Let us wish them every success in their mission.

ROBBING A NOBLEMAN'S SISTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bala Jaiaji, a groom in the employ of Dossabhoy Cooverji, a livery-stable keeper at Pydhownie, was charged with theft of a ear-ornament, valued Rs. 125, belonging to a sistar of a Hyderabad nobleman. About three weeks ago some ladies of Raja Shivraj Bahadur, of Hydrabad (Deccan), went out for a drive in a hired carriage, driven by accused. After six hours' drive the ladies returned at 9 p.m. After accused had been paid the fare and dismissed, a sister of the Raja discovered that the lowermost portion of her ear-ring was gone. Men were sent to the stables and the carriage was examined, but nothing could be found. On Friday morning accused was arrested by the police while in the act of attempting to dispose of the jewel. Accused said that some six days after the loss of the ornament he found the same lying on the road. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT WALPAKADY ROAD.—About a quarter to 12 o'clock, on Friday night, a fire broke out amongst some grass, which was stored in a loft of a corrugated iron cattle shed, belonging to Cashi Charan Gomeshunker, and occupied by three cart-drivers and a carpenter. Telephonic messages were sent to different fire brigade stations, but before the arrival of the steamers the fire spread rapidly, and the whole of the shed was gutted. The engines from Nesbit Road and Pydhownie appeared on the scene, but their services were not required, and only a handpipe was used. The flames were extinguished in about half-an-hour, but not before the whole of the shed with its contents was razed to the ground. At the time of the outbreak, there were in the shed six bullocks, all of which were brought out without being injured except one, which was slightly burnt about the body. The damage is estimated at Rs. 179. The fire is supposed to have been caused from a lighted biddee negligently thrown into the grass. The shed was not insured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Jooseph Haroon, a Mahomedan dealer in cloth, resident of Poona, at present temporarily putting up at his uncle's house in Kambeker Street, was returning home from a wedding, when he noticed a man, apparently aged about forty-five, of the Purdesee caste, sitting and sitting on the steps of the house, with both his hands on the chest, breathing heavily. Jooseph asked the man what he was suffering from, but he was unable to reply. A policeman was called, and he on arrival sent for a victoria to take the man to the hospital, but before the carriage could come the man expired. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a bundee and a dhotur, there being nothing in the bundee pockets. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday morning on view of the body of the deceased at Kambeker Street, when the jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

A SYSTEMATIC THIEF BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.—On the 12th instant Mr. Symmonds, of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, photographers, Esplanade Road, reported to the police that his servant, named Fakir Makoond alias Coover Govind, who had been in his employ for only two days, absconded, taking with him a coat, three razors, and a railway pass, of the collective value of Rs. 6. The police made enquiries, but the accused could not be traced until the 24th instant, when he was arrested by the police in the act of disposing of the stolen articles at an Irani's shop at Grant Road. Accused was then charged by Constable Mitchell, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant, in respect of the above articles, and a remand was applied for and granted by to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter. From further investigation instituted by Constable Mitchell, it was ascertained that during the course of the last two months accused had stolen property, consisting of copper utensils, wearing apparel, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 25, belonging to three other complainants, viz., Behram Nusserwan, an Irani shop-keeper, at Falkland Road; Kario Lalio, a servant in the employ of Captain Raffin, at Grant Road; and Mr. Finkelstein, of the Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, Esplanade Road. All the stolen articles were recovered from different Parsee wives, to whom they had been sold by the accused and were identified by their owners. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Mitchell charged the accused before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on four counts of theft of the above property. The magistrate convicted accused and sentenced him to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A BUNIA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Bunia, named Kalidutt Gungaprasad, aged thirty, lately a servant in the employ of Ranchordas Haribhoy, a cotton broker, residing with his master in the Bazaar Gate Street. From the evidence given by the deceased's master, under whom he had been serving for the last six years, it appears that deceased was a very hot-tempered man, and occasionally answered his master very impudently. On Friday morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, Kalidutt informed his master that his (master's) cow was suffering from an abscess on the udder for the last four days. The master got angry with him for not having informed him of this before and told him to leave his service. The deceased lost his temper, and replied that he would not care about the dismissal and go. The master then went out to his work, and returned home at 8 p.m., when finding the deceased seated on the first floor, called him to his room and asked him why he had not left the place still. Kalidutt, who was staggering at the time and seemed to be under the influence of "bhang," replied that he would leave the house next day. About a couple of hours afterwards deceased's condition became worse, when on being asked as to what he had taken, he replied that he had taken some "bhang" and opium. The master then sent deceased, in company of some relatives, to a doctor, who prescribed some medicine for him. About 11 o'clock Kalidutt took one dose of the medicine and went to sleep. About 3 o'clock on the following morning he was heard breathing very heavily, and was found unconscious. His master had him conveyed in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination by the house-surgeon deceased was found to have been suffering from opium poisoning. Kalidutt was detained under treatments, but never regained his consciousness, and died, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide with opium.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUD BY A MAHOMEDAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ahmedalli Sherafali, a Mahomedan watch-repairer, was brought up on remand, and again charged by Inspector Sloan before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with three counts of criminal breach of trust in respect of copper vessels, of the value of Rs. 202, gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 2,026, and a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 100, belonging respectively to three complainants, named Ahmed Hoosein, Abdul Hoosein, and Goolam Hoosein (accused's son-in-law), and Bagoba Yemji, a Government pensioner. Mr. Craigie defended, while Mr. Atmaram Kirtiker watched the proceedings on behalf of the several Marwarees from whom the police had recovered the property. It appears that on the 4th instant accused went to the first complainant and asked for the loan of his copper vessels, stating that he required them as he was about to give a caste dinner, and promising to return them as soon as possible. The complainant gave him the pots, which, after the caste-dinner was over, accused did not return to the owner, but went and pledged them with a Marwaree. In respect to the second charge it was stated that about two years ago the second complainant was betrothed to accused's daughter, when, according to the custom, the complainant had presented accused's daughter ornaments and clothings, of the value of Rs. 2,026. On the 7th September last the girl was married to the complainant, and went to reside with her husband. A few days after the husband asked his wife to bring the ornaments whicher he had presented her. The girl went to her father to demand the ornaments, but he put her off from time to time. On the 16th instant complainant learnt that a warrant of arrest had been issued against his father-in-law on the first charge, and becoming suspicious as to the safety of his wife's ornaments, he went and lodged his complaint with the police. The ornaments were recovered by the police from a Maree man, with whom they had been pledged by the accused. With regard to the third charge it appears that about a month ago, the third complainant gave his silver watch to accused to repair, which the latter pledged with his landlord for rent of the house. The whole of the property was recovered by the police. The accused in his defence stated that as his daughter was sick, he pledged the ornaments with the consent of her husband, the second complainant, to defray the medical expenses, etc. With reference to the third, charge he stated that he was willing to redeem the watch from the landlord and return it to the owner. The magistrate remarked that it was a clear case of fraud, and as the offence committed was a very serious one, his Worship sentenced accused to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

ON Saturday night there was a very crowded house at Willison's circus. Half-an-hour before the circus commenced the galleries on both sides were filled, and Mr. Willison was quite "unable to turn boards" on almost all the best available seats in the boxes and the dress circle. Encouraged by the hearty welcome accorded him by the Bombay public, Mr. Willison has decided to put before them a first-class programme during the week. A grand change is promissed for to-night, when some great wonders will be presented. Mr. Hardy and his intelligent performing horses, while Jolly Leo will amuse the audience by the funny acts of his baboons, whom he has trained most cleverly. For the first time in Bombay "Las Niblas" will be presented. It is a sensational aerial flight from one end of the pavilion to the other. During this aerial voyage the Junior Do Vere Brother turns a double somersault, and having completed this most difficult acrobatic feat, before touching anything will dart forth to the end and cling to his elder brother's arms, who is waiting for him upside down on a small trapeze. The lady Pirrouttе Act rider, Midlle. Frederica, will entertain the audience to her Pirrouttе act over objects. The two beautiful aerial queens and graceful gymnastic dareails, Miss Freda Wilson, Miss Wallett, Mdlle. Frederica, Miss Alice Sidoni, and Mddle. Louise, are all seen at the best advantage in their performances as the Rocky Mountain wanderers. The world's wonderful contortionist, Monsieur Towa, is a new acquisition to this show. In addition to all this, the Japanese artistes will appear in their usual wonderful entertainment, and the programme will include an item in which the great equestrians, Harry Dixon, Fred. Valazie, Horace Rolland, or James L. Lewis, will present themselves in their dashing feats on bare-backed steeds.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the Parade State of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts. Ensigns.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	..	1	...	...	2	...	24	27
B "	1	1	...	...	2	...	13	16
C "	..	1	2	1	3	...	17	21
D "	..	..	2	1	4	...	26	33
E "	..	..	1	..	4	...	22	29
F * "	..	..	1	2	4	...	20	27
G * "	..	..	1	1	3	...	22	29
H "	..	..	1	..	...	1	21	23
I "	..	..	1	..	3	...	31	35
K "	..	..	...	..	3	...	32	35
L "	..	..	...	..	...	...	14	15
Cadets.	..	..	1	..	3	...	63	67
Army Staff	..	..	1	...	...	...	3	5
Staff and Band	..	..	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	1	3	3	2	29	2	312	362

* G Company on the range, attendance counting as a Commanding Officers Parade.

The following Officers were on parade, viz:—Colonel R. S. Brown, V. D.; Major J. P. Baird; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), G. Lund, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, C. E. Palmer, F. W. English, and J. Leask; Lieutenants J. D. Sharp, J. P. Cornforth (Quarter-Master), H. R. H. Wilkinson, R. G. Snell and C. C. Janes; and 2nd-Lieutenants H. C. Row, and H. Fein; Lieutenant R. L. Dunlop (London Scottish Vols. Attached).

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the Handicap Allowances and Result of the Races sailed at 4 p.m., on Saturday:—

Yachts	Hand'cap	Entered by	Time of Arrival		
	M		H	M	S
Tomtit	30	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	54	50
Red Rose	...	Lieut A Rowland, RIM	5	34	15
Melody	Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	28	25
Janetta	5	Lt R St J Gillespie, RE	5	33	40
Mannikin	6	Capt S F Chamier, RA	5	41	6
Ships' boats started at 3-30 p.m.					
Khedive's Lifeboat	15	Capt Daniels	5	34	35
Clive's Cutter	3	Lieut R Vernon, RIM	5	23	5
Mabel	8	Mr A Monk	5	22	40
Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Lieut J P Barton, RN	5	33	15
Cannina's Lifeboat	15	Capt W Mitchell, RIM	Did not finish.		

1st prize won by Tomtit and Khedive's Lifeboat; 2nd prize won by Red Rose and Clive's Cutter. Course sailed No. 1 in the list.

THE third fancy-dress ball at Covent Garden was held on New Year's day. The attendance was larger and the masqueraders showed greater inventiveness than usual. Two costumes that attracted considerable attention were an Anglo-American pair, the American dress being adorned with the message of the Prince of Wales, while President Cleveland's Message figured upon the English. Among numerous Trilby productions was a Svengali, with Gecko, the monkey, and the organ, labelled "A street nuisance," the "s" and the last "t" in "street" being significantly diminished. A red and grey silk "bat" costume, an "Up-to-Date Almanack," and a "Sunrise" costume, were other evidences of skill in devising pleasing combinations of form and colour. Miss Loie Fuller, the well-known dancer, appeared in a very effective costume as "Mother Goose," with a wobbling goose's head over a long red cloak. Miss Maud Branscombe wore an Empire dancing dress. The Old and New Year and other similar conceptions gave a seasonable colour to the scene. Altogether, it may be doubted whether Sir Augustus Harris's magnificent extemporised ball-room was ever seen to greater advantage than on this occasion.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF MUNICIPAL LAW.

BHAWANISHANKER RAVISHANKER VS. THE SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

THIS case raised an important question of municipal law; and their lordships decided that the power of allowing or not a building erected without notice to remain is, in the first instance at any rate, given to the Municipality and a Civil Court will not interfere with their rightful exercise of this power. This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, District Judge of Surat. The Hon. Mr. Chimaulal Setalvad and Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai appeared for the appellant and plaintiff; and Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar for the defendants and respondents.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving judgment, said:—This case raises an important question of municipal law. The appellant under section 33 of the Bombay District Municipal Act gave notice to the defendants that he intended to build on his land and stated that he held a sanad No. 51 under the City Survey Act for that land. In this sanad the limits and tenure of the appellant's holding were specified by plan an description (section 10 of Bombay Act IV of 1868). The defendants sent their daroga to inspect the premises, and the appellant pointed out to him the land on which he intended to build, and showed him his sanad. The daroga measured the land so pointed out and found that it agreed in area with that specified in the sanad and reported so to the defendants. The defendants then gave the appellant permission to build on the land specified in his sanad. The appellant, however, built not only on the land so specified but also on land outside it on the northern and southern sides. The defendants thereupon under clause 3 of section 33 of the Act gave him a notice to demolish so much of the building as was erected on land beyond the limits specified in his sanad. Hence cause of action arose. It has been argued before us by Mr. Kalabhai for the appellant that the issuing of this notice is illegal, because, 1. The defendants had no right to define the limits within which the appellant should build on his own land. 2. Building in excess of the permission granted will not justify the issue of a notice to demolish the excess. 3. A notice of demolition is only justified where the building violates some rule of sanitation and cannot be altered so as to be made to conform to that rule. 4. The notice of demolition in this case was not necessary and is purely a work of destruction. It seems to me that most of the argument is beyond the scope of the present case. It may be that so long as an applicant conformed to the orders of a municipality passed with reference to an intended building, the latter could not prevent his building on the whole of his land, but as to this see some remarks in Nagar Valab Narsi vs. The municipality of Dhandhuka (I. L. R., 12 Bom., p. 490.) At the same time it is, I think, clear that an applicant having asked for and obtained permission to build on a specified portion of his land would not be justified to use that permission to erect a building on another portion of his land. That is the case here. Appellant asked for permission to build on the land specified in his sanad. That was the information he gave to the defendants regarding the limits of his proposed building. The defendants accepted that information and gave him permission to build within these limits. The appellant wished to build outside those limits a fresh notice would be required to be given. By not giving this notice and by building without notice on the land outside the limits for which notice had been given the appellant built without notice and he became, therefore, liable to the consequences prescribed in clause 3 of section 33. It seems to me that in this case it is immaterial to inquire whether the land so built on was the appellant's own land, or not, or whether the defendants could have prevented the plaintiff building on it after he had given notice. Building in excess of the permission granted, that is to say, on land other than that for which notice has been given, seems to me to be simply building without notice so far as the excess land is concerned. I cannot accept the argument that a notice of demolition is not justified where a building, erected without notice, otherwise conforms to the orders of the municipality as to materials, drains, sewers, &c., or can be altered so as to be made to conform to them. It may be that in Hall and Mr. Mirabai's case (no otherwise unobjectionable) municipality might allow it to remain even if built without notice, but the power of deciding this question is in the first instance at any rate given to the municipality, and a civil court would not interfere with their rightful exercise of this power. In the present case the defendants have deemed the demolition necessary, and have taken action accordingly. I cannot hold that they are not acting within their legal rights in so doing. I may point out to the appellant that he has been throughout in the wrong. Having given definite information as to the limits of his intended building he had no right to overstep those limits. When he purposed to extend those limits he should have done so that he can still do, namely, ask for fresh notice specifying the limits he wishes to build upon. With regard to the further point taken that no notice at all was necessary since the appellant merely built on his old foundations, both the lower Courts have found that this is not the case, and no point of law is involved in it. We confirm the decree with costs."

Mr. Justice Candy, who agreed, said: Plaintiff gave notice to the municipality of his intention to erect a new building, and he volunteered the information regarding the limits of this new building by stating that it would be constructed on the land covered by his City Survey sanad, which specifies the limits of his holding. On the municipal officer taking measurements in the presence of the plaintiff corresponded with the limits specified in the sanad, the municipality did not think it necessary to require any further information, and accordingly issued the necessary permission. Plaintiff then built on the land above described. He also built on two plots north and south of that land, outside the area for which the municipality had given permission. The municipality then gave him a notice under section 33, clause (3) of the District Municipal Act, ordering him, within fifteen days, to remove the building from the land on which he had encroached. This is the notice of which plaintiff complains and he brought this suit to have it declared illegal. It is evident that the notice is inaccurate so far as it speaks of encroachment on public land. But this may be taken as surplusage. The plan annexed to the notice, and the clear allegation on the face of the notice that it purported to be issued under section 33, clause (3) of the Act, are sufficient indications that plaintiff was required to alter his building, by demolishing so much as had been erected on the plots A, B, which were outside the area for which the municipality had given permission to build, because he had offended against the provisions of section 33 of the Act. There is no doubt that so much of the building had been erected without notice. Whether it was erected on plaintiff's own land or not, it was erected without notice. It is no answer to say that no notice was necessary, and that during the hearing of the case some old foundations were found on digging the land adjacent to the house in dispute and under the land of the street. That was not the reason on which plaintiff based his claim when he filed his suit. Mr. Kalabhai argued that building without permission and building in excess of permission are quite distinct. But it is evident that so much of the building as is in excess of the limits for which the permission was given is really a building constructed without permission, that is, it was made without the notice prescribed. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the plaintiff was liable to the penalty provided in section 74 (1) of the Act. But then comes the important question: Can the municipality also in such a case call upon the person so building to pull down the portion built without notice, without in any way establishing the necessity for such an order? Here it is not contended for the municipality that the situation of the drains, sewers, privies and cess-pools (if any) of the excess building is such that they (the municipality) would have forbidden the erection of the excess building as it now stands, had due notice thereof been given in accordance with clause (1) of section 33. The contention of the municipality apparently is that the mere fact that the plaintiff built a portion of his building without notice is in itself sufficient justification for the municipality ordering the excess portion to be demolished. It is notorious that in Surat City there is consider

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GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENNIG, JAN. 25.

CONSOLS advanced 1/8 per cent. in London yesterday, say, to 107¾; and French Rentes were ‡ per cent higher, at 102¼. Other Stock Exchange quotations were unaltered; and the price of Bar Silver was unchanged both in London and New York. A quarter of a lakh of extra Indian Council Bills was allotted yesterday, on Calcutta at 1s. 2 1-32d. which is 1-16d. above Wednesday's regular allotment price, though the same as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on the following day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 7/8d.

To-day there has been no change in the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter from London; and the price of Bar Silver is also unchanged in New York.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, with Light Madras skins firm at an advance of 2d. per lb; and Heavy Madras firm. The total skins sold was 980,000, out of the 1,080,000 put forward. The Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday, with common qualities dull, and prices 1d. per lb. lower.

A further advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 19-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions excepting the nearest on which the advance was 1-32d, the extreme quotations being 4 15 32d. for January deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for May-June. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The market closed firm last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales; imports 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 60,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 61,000 bales. The week's Imports were 10,000 bales less, at 65,000 bales. The total Stock yesterday was unaltered at 1,111,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool marked closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The total Sales aggregate 8,000 bales; Imports 24,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained 8 5-16 cents per lb.; but April Futures were 2 points lower, at 8·10 cents. The Receipts at the U S. Ports were 18,000 bales compared with 36,000 bales arrived on the corresponding day last year, and 24,000 bales the year before.

To-day again Cotton prices in New York are virtually unchanged at 8·5-16 cents for spot, and 8·10 for Futures. The Receipts at the Ports are 17,000 bales, going against 23,000 bales in 1895, and 24,000 bales in 1894 in the same day. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 5,410,000 bales, compared with 5,290,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day with a fair business passing for account of the Mills, but with very little doing by exporters. The former have taken 2,300 bales, consisting of 1,000 bales each of Akote, at 192-8, and Barsee, at Rs.210; 200 Mulkapore, at Rs. 200; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 148‡; while shippers have bought only 300 Bhownuggar, at Rs. 203 per candy. Prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day with the usual moderate amount of business passing; but our quotations for all descriptions remain as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,055 bales.
Wheat	20,052 cwts.
Linseed	1,375 ,,
Rapeseed	541 ,,
Gingellyseed	8,059 ,,
Groundnuts	6,535 ,,
Castorseed	1,558 ,,
Rice	6,882 ,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and no further business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling this morning at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d., for three months' sight Credits; the business passing during the day however having been very limited, though 1s. 2 1-32d. Telegraphic was available during the earlier part, and later on, 1s. 2 3-32d., for three months' sight Merchants' Bills was also obtainable, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 2d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 1-8 to 3-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1·48‡ to ¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at enhanced rates, say, 105 5-8 per Money, 105 9-16 for the 3rd February settlement, and 105 7-16 for the March account; our closing quotations, however being 1-16 per cent. lower.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day, and quotations of all descriptions of Scrip unchanged with the exception of a rise of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 2, in Leopold.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	107⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116⅜
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-16.
Bar Silver	30 5-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	900	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	65,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	1,111,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	31,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta Madras and Colombo arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Riva, left there this evening.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 25.

The s. s. Hydaspes, arrived here this morning.
The s. s. Ravenna arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd' s. s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay arrived this morning.

JAN. 26.

H. M. S. Marathon from Trincomalee, arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	26	1	17 p.m.	...	18
Suez	26	2	15 p.m	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 26th January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	24	...	1
,, Karachi	..	23	..	1
,, Madras	..	12	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Obock interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar closes at Zanzibar, noon Wednesday, the 29th.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,
ITS DIMENSIONS,
AND
ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, M. P.

(*FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY*),

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

JOLLEY—January 23, at Colaba Causeway, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of David Jolley, late Dockmaster Victoria and Prince's Docks, Bombay. Funeral at Sewree, this (Monday) morning, at 7-30.

BHAVNAGAR.
DEATH.

BARKER—January 22, at Bhavnagar, William Barker, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, and late of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs, aged about 43 years. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

BAKER—January 22, at Baroda, the wife of Surgeon-Captain Baker, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.
CURTIS—January 22, at Ranegunge, the wife of F H Curtis, Nya Dumka, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—January 23, at 7, Victoria Road, Bangalore, the wife of W H Johnson, "Madras Standard," of a son.
MURRAY—January 20, at 36, Strand Road, Howrah, the wife of E Mck Murray, of Munguehur, Tirhut, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1896.

It is a remarkable commentary on the assurances conveyed by Lord George Hamilton that no steps should be taken to re-adjust the cotton duties prior to the views of Millowners and commercial men being fully laid before Government, that Sir James Westland's speeches of Thursday last were prepared if not actually delivered long before he received the reply of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the papers from Lancashire on which its views were asked by the Government of India. It is clear from Sir James Westland's speeches that the Finance Minister had to become the mouthpiece of the "Mandate" before he himself had time to duly consider the weighty memorial of the Millowners, for he made no serious attempt to meet the arguments therein advanced. Much less had he time or opportunity to consider the representation of the Chamber of Commerce which was sent in to Mr. Campbell to be forwarded to Calcutta only a week ago to-day. Meagre as was the information of the Government of India respecting the views of the public bodies of this country, that of the Secretary of State—the real arbiter in the controversy—was still more inadequate. It is perfectly true that both at the India Office and in Calcutta it was known, thanks to the information first given in this journal and wired to the London *Times*, that the Chamber had come to the conclusion to recommend the exemption from duty of all yarns and goods imported of 20s. counts and under, and the placing of an excise duty of 5 per cent. on the market value of all cotton goods made in Indian mills from yarns over 20s., thus equalising the incidence of the tariff as between the imports and the local manufacturer. But the facts, figures and inferences on which these suggestions were based had not been communicated to Government, since there had not been sufficient time for the purpose, when Lord George Hamilton issued his *fiat* for a re-adjusment of the duties on the lines proposed in the Legislative Council by Sir James Westland. The promise that commercial bodies in India should be given an opportunity to state their views before any change was made has therefore been broken in spirit, if not in letter, and the decision of the Secretary of State has been given on mere *ex-parte* evidence. We hope that this aspect of the question will not be overlooked by the deputation which is now on its way to Calcutta to lay the views of the Millowners' Association before the Viceroy. The legislative history of the country does not afford a precedent of a deputation travelling from Bombay to Calcutta to see if it is possible to avert an impending blow at an important industry. But the action taken by the Millowners is fully justified, for in resorting to an entirely new course of action they are only following the example of the Government of Lord Elgin, to whose unhappy lot it has fallen to be the instrument of enactments of an absolutely novel description. There is reason to believe that legislation, which not only seriously threatens an important and useful industry, but also places heavy additional burdens on the poor at the very moment when the financial situation is said to admit of a relief of taxation, has no precedent in the history of British rule in any part of the world. Possibly the Government of India may not fully realise the risks that are being run in bringing forward these Bills. The Millowners' Association have therefore deputed Messrs. Marshall, Wadia, and Tata to Calcutta to explain the situation to the Viceroy with a view to seeing if these unprecedented proposals cannot be modified even at the eleventh hour.

Wherever the extraordinary proposal to tax all cloths and exempt all yarns may have emanated from, it certainly did not come from the firms in this country representing the import trade in cotton goods and yarns. It so happens that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who drew up the representation to Government we print to-day, was composed of men of business every one of whom is a member or a representative of houses whose interest it is to promote in every way possible the trade of Manchester with India. It is therefore not surprising that the Chamber should all through have steadily maintained that the cotton duties should be so levied so to be non-protective in character and incidence as between Bombay and Manchester. With this guiding principle before them the Committee have come to the conclusion that the best and most satisfactory solution of the dispute is to place locally manufactured and imported goods and yarns on absolutely the same level by fixing the limit of exemption in both cases at 20s., and making the tax identical in respect to yarns and goods above that figure. The representation, while assigning most weighty reasons for the adoption of this course, also puts forward a number of very conclusive objections against the plan which the Government of India has since proposed. Had either the Chamber or the Millowners believed that Lord George Hamilton complated the entire exemption of yarns and the taxing of all cotton goods of whatever counts, whether imported or Indian-made, they would doubtless have demonstrated at greater length the inadvisability of the step As it is they both indicate, rather than elaborate, what the objections are. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce hits the right nail on the head when he says that this course "would probably be acceptable to English interests as the first and a considerable step towards the total abolition of the duties." It is for this reason, and for this alone, that the Lancashire millowners are likely to accept with open arms a rearrangement which will protect the hand-loom weavers at their expense as well as at the expense of the Bombay manufacturers. As practical men the Committee of the Chamber do not deny that the plan will simplify for Government the assessment and collection both of excise and import duty. But it is obvious that the convenience of Customs officials must give way to considerations of justice, equity, and common sense. The Committee prophesied truly when they said that a proposal to tax all woven goods and exempt yarns would be regarded as an abandonment of principle to satisfy Lancashire, for this is the opinion which is universally held in India. While pointing out the inequity of taxing one branch of the mill industry and not the other, the Committee urge that even then the spinning mills would be treated unfairly as they would be taxed beyond Lancashire to the extent of the duty paid on their stores. This latter objection will to some extent be removed by the revised tariff, but not entirely, since the list of exemptions proposed by Sir James Westland by no means include all the stores used for manufacturing purposes by the mills. Last but not least the representation further points out that the plan will lay on the clothing of the poor a new tax, and that it will protect the hand-loom weavers against the mills. "In the coarse goods which the mills produce," writes Mr. Marshall, "the competition is already so close that a difference of five per cent. in the cost of the yarn would unquestionably operate to the serious detriment of the industry and might lead to the closing of the mills."

THIS afternoon the Municipal Corporation will resume the discussion of the long-debated question of House Connections. The controversy has now lasted several years, and it is to be hoped that we are at last within reach of a practical solution of the problem on which the success of the drainage of Bombay largely depends. Three proposals are before the Corporation (1) that the House Connections shall be carried out at the cost of the ratepayers in accordance with the resolution passed by the Corporation twenty years ago; (2) that the work shall be carried out by the Municipality and the cost recovered by the addition of 1 per cent. to the house-tax; (3) that the houseowners shall pay for the connections, the work to be done by the Municipality to ensure thoroughness and uniformity, the outlay to be recouped by payments spread over a period of ten years. When the Corporation of twenty years ago resolved that the House Connections should be made at the cost of the Municipality, no one had any idea of the financial results which such a course would involve. By degrees it came to be understood that the burden would be heavy beyond all anticipation. Accordingly a Resolution was passed providing that all new houses should be connected at the expense of the owner. That was a reasonable course, for the sanitary arrangements are as much a part of the house as the roof or the walls, which no one dreams of asking the rate-payer to pay for. A considerable number of new houses have been provided with the necessary sanitary arrangements at the cost of the owners. Proposal number one, that the thousands of houses still to be dealt with shall be connected at the cost of the ratepayers at large would be ruinous. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, has shown that this undertaking would involve an outlay of seventy lakhs, which would practically exhaust the borrowing powers of the Corporation and block the way against any other work of magnitude that might be required. The interest and sinking fund of the loan, spread over a series of years, would burden the city with a further liability of more than half-a-crore. Apart from all other considerations, the financial results of such an operation puts this proposal out of court. The proposal to recover the cost by adding one per cent. to the house-tax is open to the obvious objection that it would tax twice over the householders who have, in accordance with the second resolution of the Corporation on the subject, paid for the connections in the new houses built in such numbers in these later years. To force these householders to contribute to the cost of the sanitation of other people's property would be inequitable and oppressive. The third proposal, clearly and forcibly recommended to the Corporation by Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, with the influential support of the Hon. P. M. Mehta, holds the field. The connections would be made by the Municipal Engineering Department, the actual cost to be recovered from the house-owners in instalments. Seeing that the average cost will be about Rs. 200 per house, it does not seem to be necessary to spread the payments over a period of ten years. But that is a matter of detail; the principle is sound, and there can be no difficulty in applying it. This compromise, for such it may be said to be, meets the difficulties that render either of the other schemes impracticable. The Corporation would do well to decide a controversy which has been protracted beyond all bounds. The condition of the Colaba district is a danger to the public health and a reproach to the local authorities. Although it is provided at a considerable cost with the whole of the apparatus of the Shone System, for want of the necessary connections this costly work is absolutely useless. Large districts in the native town are in a similar plight. The results we see in the bills of mortality.

THE enigmatical telegram from Reuter's Pekin correspondent respecting the condition on which the West River will be opened up to international trade, requires to be interpreted to be understood. No territory was ceded by Burmah to China. Certain Shan States, to which Independent Burmah and China alike laid claim, were claimed by Great Britain on the annexation of Upper Burmah. Ultimately Great Britain ceded a great part of the territory beyond the Mekong to China on the condition that it was not to be handed over to a third Power. Last year most of the territory was, however, ceded to France; whereupon other territory, which Mr. Holt-Hallett regards as worthless, was under pressure from Lord Salisbury ceded to Great Britain in lieu of that which the Chinese Government has, contrary to agreement, assigned to France. This is the territory which China now desires to retain as a condition precedent to the opening up of the West River to general commerce. The question seems to have been referred to Lord Salisbury by the British Minister at Pekin. If the arid and mountainous region which China desires to retain be really worthless, nothing will be lost by letting her have it. It is another question whether the opening up of the West, or any other river by China, will realise the expectations of those interested in the foreign trade. Concessions of the kind are rendered nugatory by the ingenuity of Chinese officialdom and the ill-will and sullenness of the Chinese of the interior. Even a Canton, which has been open to foreign trade more than half-a-century, the British Consul complains to the Foreign Office that there is as yet no complete enjoyment of the Treaty rights which have so long existed on paper. Mr. Byron Brenan writes that the expectations founded on the opening of the new Treaty ports are illusive, and that grater benefit would accrue to our trade if we had fair play in the ports already opened!—"To the Chinese official mind a port is open when a foreign vessel may pass an imaginary line on payment of certain duties. In that sense Canton is open, but in no other. It may be truly said that the only places where goods are free after having paid the tariff duty are the Customs examination shed, which is under the control of a foreign commissioner, and the fifty acres or so which form the site of the foreign concession. Anywhere beyond these limits foreign merchandise is liable to further imposts at the discretion of the provincial authorities. . . . The import duty levied, according to Treaty tariff, can only be considered as a first instalment on account of the central Government, while the provincial officials claim as much more as seems good to them." The office of the lekin or provincial octroi is alongside the Customs House, and a guard outside sees that the goods which have paid duty in the latter pass round into the lekin office and pay over again. The importer is generally a Chinaman, and he has to pay the lekin and other taxes before landing his goods. If a foreign importer lands the goods and sells them to a Chinaman the latter has to pay the lekin duty before he gets possession of the merchandise. The foreign importer is placed at a serious disadvantage by the differential duties levied in the native Customs House favouring foreign goods landed from junks. The amount levied is professedly the same, and the Chinese authorities deny that there is any difference in the rates charged. As a matter of fact, the Chinese superintendent has a personal interest in diverting business from the foreign to the native Customs House, and he makes things easy to the native importer. The Imperial exchequer suffers, but the native official and the native importer profit. If these practices are carried on in the light of day in the port of Canton, what chance has the European trader in the remote interior?

WE are glad to learn that the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has determined to extend its sphere of usefulness. Hitherto it has confined its operations to the institution of punitive measures against offenders for the ill-treatment of dumb animals and to providing curative treatment of the sick. This would seem to be all that the Society could reasonably be expected to do. But Mr. K. M. Shroff, the secretary, is of opinion that much cruelty might be prevented by inculcating in the minds of the rising generation a love for dumb animals and a knowledge of the best means of treating them with due kindness. In order best to effect this purpose he has devised a scheme by which, with the assistance of various local gentlemen, twenty prizes will be offered for competition in the principal schools for essays on subjects kindred to the objects of the Society.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, will leave here from the Victoria Terminus for Chinchli, on Sunday, the 2nd proximo, and will return to Bombay on Wednesday morning, the 5th idem, at 10-45 a.m. His Excellency

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE COTTON DUTIES.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The *Times* cordially approves of Sir James Westland's measure in regard to the cotton duties, which, it considers, is likely to secure equality of treatment for the Indian and English industries simply and straightforwardly.

THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

In deference to the will of Prince Henry of Battenberg, he will be buried at Whippingham, near Osborne.

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The report of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey, which was published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is denied at the Turkish Embassy in London.

END OF THE SHIP-BUILDING STRIKE.

The strike among the shipbuilders at Belfast and on the Clyde is over, a compromise between the masters and men having been arrived at.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

JAN. 26.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, last night, said that there were signs that the political storm was abating, and that Germany's unexpected and unprovoked hostility to England was passing away.

The Venezuelan dispute, he said, was due to a misapprehension. Great Britain did not dispute the Monroe doctrine, and had no desire for an inch of American territory beyond what she rightfully possessed.

Armenia, he said, remained a danger and disgrace to Europe, but English efforts to bring about reform in that quarter were fruitless in the absence of support.

Referring to the Transvaal, he believed, that matters were settling there.

EVACUATION OF MAKALEH BY THE ITALIANS.

ROME, JAN. 25.

Latest advices from Abyssinia state that the Italians have evacuated Makaleh with their arms, ammunition, and wounded, apparently by agreement with King Menelik, who is sending a letter to General Baratieri.

OPENING OF THE WEST RIVER BY CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Reuter's Pekin correspondent states that China has agreed to open the West River, provided she is allowed to retain the territory ceded by Burma to China.

The Convention question is referred to Lord Salisbury.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lord Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, and also of General Richard Lawrence, the last surviving brother of Lord Lawrence, formerly Viceroy of India.

A BURMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 26.

On Saturday night, a company formed by Mr. Leo Hernandez, late of Harmston's circus, gave one performance in the Assembly Rooms, Rangoon, and were to have left to-day for Singapore, but Mr. Hernandez and Professor Zio Payne, the rifle shot attached to the company, were arrested this morning on the charge of causing the death of a Burmese servant, caretaker of the Assembly Rooms. The Burman was found dead, with a shot wound through the temple. Professor Payne says he was trying sight by firing at the stage floor, and presumably the shot penetrated the floor, striking the Burman, who was asleep under the stage. Death was instantaneous. Accused were remanded pending further investigation.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The bookmakers had another good day at yesterday's races, the favourites winning in hardly a single instance. The Patiala horses were run in the name of the Maharana of Dholpur. The following are the results :—

GANGES STAKES.

Rushlight	1
Bodkin	2
Lord Lynne	3

LAWN STAKES.

Lovely Lena	1
Maythorn	2
Lady Editha	3

SELLING HANDICAP.

Ito	1
Orlando	2
Evelyn	3

FAREWELL STAKES.

Fortunatus	1
Sprightly	2
Kite High	3

Only three started.

Betting : 5 to 2 on Sprightly ; 5 to 2 against Fortunatus ; and 8 to 1 Kite High.

At a distance Sprightly drew away, but Fortunatus, who was full of running, challanged him, and although the former was under whip and tried to maintain the lead, Fortunatus drew up strong and won by a big length and a-half.

BENGAL STAKES.

Queenie	1
Cochick	2
Freelance	3

FITZMAURICE STAKES.

Camlin	1
Grill	2
Grong	3

SELLING HANDICAP.—Ponies.

Pekin	1
Wee Lassie	2
La Fleche	3

PARK STAKES.

Muscovite	1
Saucepan	2
Sherbet	3

ENTERTAINMENT AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 25.

Mr. Chhotalal Seweran, chief secretary to his Highness the Maharao of Cutch, gave to-night a nautch party to the leading gentlemen of Ahmedabad, in honour of his daughter Lilavati's marriage. Some ladies and about 500 gentlemen were present. Tanjore girls were socially engaged from Baroda with the permission of his Highness the Gaekwar. The hall was tastefully illuminated and decorated. The adjacent streets were also gaily illuminated, and the party was highly pleased with the Tanjore dance, and the grand fire-works. A specially formed band played the whole evening. After the distribution of pan and gulab to the guests the party dispersed.

Mrs. Chhotalal is to give a similar party to ladies to-morrow.

FATAL FIRE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 25.

A fire broke out early this morning in the fortieth street, Rangoon. Before it was extinguished, fifteen houses occupied by natives had been consumed. All the occupants escaped, with the exception of three, who were burnt to ashes.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

A European apprentice, named Pearse, who was serving in the railway workshops, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself.

Pearse had been in a depressed state for some time in consequence of having failed at an examination.

BRITISH INDIA STEAMER AGROUND.

A PILOT MISTAKES HIS BEARINGS.

The British India steamer Africa, with the Indian mails and a number of passengers, ran aground early this morning in the Rangoon river. The pilot seems to have mistaken the lights, and instead of entering the harbour, took the vessel into the Pozoondoung creek, where she grounded.

She is in a safe position, and will probably be towed off within a day or two.

JAN. 26.

Three tugs were at work on the aground steamer Africa on Saturday and Sunday, but without effect. She will probably float off on Tuesday's high tides.

MARK TWAIN IN BOMBAY.

THE Mark Twain party having expressed a desire to see some of the Jain temples in Bombay, Major S. Comfort, the American Consul, made the necessary arrangements ; and on Saturday afternoon last, a party, consisting of Mr., Mrs., and Miss Clemens, Mr. Smythe, Major and Mrs. Comfort, and one or two others, proceeded, in company of Mr. Fakirchand Premchand and Mr. A. S. Panday, to the Jain temples in Love Lane, known as Motisha's temples. The party were taken over the whole of the extensive premises ; and spent nearly two hours in examining the idols, with their valuable jewellery, the architectural beauty of the temples, etc. They were then escorted to Mr. Fakirchand's bungalow, in Love Lane, where the Thakore Saheb of Palitana was presented with an address, in which the Jain community of Bombay congratulated him on the honour of Knighthood recently conferred upon him. The Mark Twain party were thence escorted by Mr. A. S. Panday to the mansion of Mr. J. N. Tata, in Waudby Road, where they were cordially welcomed by Mr. J. N. Tata and his son, Mr. D. J. Tata. The whole of the mansion was illuminated with the electric light, and after admiring the beauty of the premises and the art treasures stored therein, the party left with suitable acknowledgments to Mr. Tata, who first became acquainted with Mark Twain in England some ten or twelve years ago. On Saturday evening the party attended the Novelty Theatre, where they witnessed the performance of the play of "Harishchandra" by Mr. Balliwalla's company. Yesterday afternoon the Mark Twain party, in company of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, visited the Parsee Towers of Silence, where they were received by Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the secretary to the Parsee Panchayet Trust funds, who explained to them the philosophy and hygienic principles which guided the construction of the Towers of Silence.

Mark Twain's second "At Home," this afternoon, at 5-30, will be an entirely new entertainment with fresh life and character sketches, including the latest thing from the pen of the author of the "Jumping Frog," namely, Mark Twain's "Australian Poem." This is also the first literary production from the humourist's present tour of the world. Mark Twain will make his third, and last appearance in Bombay on Tuesday evening, at 9-30, when a third and different "At Home" will be given. He leaves to lecture at Poona on Wednesday, and unfortunately will not return.

OBITUARY.

LORD LEIGHTON, P.R.A.

THE news of the death of Lord Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, is rendered all the more sad by the fact that it is only three weeks since her Majesty marked her own and the nations' appreciation of his influence on British art by elevating him to the Peerage of the Realm. Lord Leighton, familiar to the world as Sir Frederick Leighton, was born at Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1830, and from childhood evinced a strong passion for painting. This his parents encouraged, and gave him every opportunity for gratifying it. They opposed, however, for some years, his desire to study art with a view of making it a profession. His first systematic instructions in drawing were received in Rome in the winter of 1842-43 from a painter named Filippo Meli. In 1843-44 he entered, as a student, the Royal Academy of Berlin. Then followed a comparative withdrawal from art for a year, during which the embryo painter was receiving his general education at a school at Frankfort-on-Maine. The winter of 1845-46 was spent in Florence ; and here it was that the father at last yielded to the son's desire to embrace painting as a profession. Some of the young student's drawings were submitted to the celebrated American sculptor, Hiram Powers, and the father promised that his decision should depend on the results of his interview with the sculptor. The estimate formed by Powers of the drawings being highly favourable, the youthful Leighton was permitted from that day forward to devote the whole of his time to painting. During part of the time, from 1846 to 1848, he studied in the Academy of Frankfort-on-Maine. The winter of 1848-49 he passed in Brussels, painting his first finished picture, which represented the story of Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields. The succeeding year or so he spent in Paris, copying in the Louvre, and attending the life school. Thence he returned to Frankfort, where he became, and continued till the early part of 1853, a pupil of E. Steinle of Vienna (one of the followers of Overbeck), Professor of Historical Painting at the academy of that city. During this period several pictures were painted by Mr. Leighton, amongst others a large one of "The Death of Brunelleseo." More or less of three winter seasons were next passed in Rome in diligent study and in painting a large picture or "Cimabue," representing the procession (consisting of the picture of Cimabue, his scholars, and principal Florentine contemporaries) which is said to have accompanied Cimabue's picture of the Madonna, with great honour and rejoicing, through the streets of Florence, to the church of Santa Maria Novella. The exhibition of this work by Mr. Leighton at the Royal Academy in 1855 was a great surprise to the London public, coming as it did from an artist unknown in England. It was at once purchased by the Queen, and it was re-exhibited at the Manchester Art-Treasures and the International Exhibitions. During four years after this early and great success, the artist resided in Paris, studying, however, under no master, though aided by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Subsequently he resided in London, and in 1856 he contributed to the Academy Exhibition a picture entitled "The Triumph of Music," the subject being Orpheus, by the power of his art, redeeming his wife from Hades. In the "Portfolio" for 1870 is a photograph of the group of "The Five Foolish Virgins," reproduced from the reredos of St. Michael's Church, Lyndhurst, situate on the borders of the New Forest. In painting this wall-picture Sir F. Leighton made use of a new medium tried by Mr. Gambier Parry at Highnam, near Gloucester, and in the nave-vault of Ely Cathedral. Sir F. Leighton has executed many drawings for the wood-engravers, among which may be named the illustrations to George Elliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." Mr. Leighton was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1864 and an Academician in 1869. He was chosen President of the Royal Academy in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant, Nov. 13, 1878, and a few days later received the honour of knighthood. In the same year he was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour. In that year he completed a large fresco at the South Kensington Museum, "The Industrial Arts applied to War." In 1879 he was created an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh at the tercentenary celebration. In 1886 he was created a Baronet. Sir F. Leighton was for many years Colonel of the Artists' Corps of Volunteers ; he resigned that command in July, 1883 ; and accepted, in August of the same year, the presidency of an English Commission which was formed for the International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts in Vienna. Lord Leighton was a member of several foreign artistic societies, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was nominated President of the International Jury of Painting. In 1888 Sir Frederick was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

AMONGST the passengers who left India for Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O Company's mail steamer Caledonia, were Captain the Hon'ble E. Baring, who has resigned his appointment on Lord Wenlock's staff ; Colonel Ludlow C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police in the Nizam's Dominions ; Brigadier-General Pennington ; Sir Henry and Lady Naylor-Leyland ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Radford ; and Mrs. B. Hollinshead-Blundell, the wife of Major-General Blundell of Poona.

BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES.

ACCIDENT TO A RIDER.

AFTER a lapse of some four years the Bombay steeplechases have been revived. The stewards are to be congratulated upon their untiring efforts in this direction, and the meeting proved an unqualified success. Let us hope that the W. I. T. C. will see their way to serve us up a similar dish before the close of the season. At any rate, it is the well-expressed opinion of the sporting community of Bombay that these chases should become an annual affair and not be allowed to lapse again. Now that the authorities have so thoughtfully provided a jumping school, the votaries of the illegitimate have no excuse for not doing their utmost to promote this most enjoyable form of sport. The perfect harmony of the afternoon's amusement was somewhat marred owing to the unfortunate accident that occurred to Mr. Dillon. The mare Lolah, which he was riding in the Grand Annual, fell with him at the wall the second time round, and he had a very bad fall, breaking his collar bone, and, it is feared, his arm. Dr. Hatch was quickly in attendance, and after attending to him on the course, conveyed his patient to the J. J. Hospital. Let us hope that we may shortly see this talented cross-country rider soon again in the saddle.

Captain Ross seems to have recovered from his recent accident, and shewed up in the pig skin again on Saturday, but was not on a winner. It was quite Mr. Cecil Gray's day out as he won two races out of the three jumping events on the card.

1ST RACE.—"Pony Scurry"—Rs. 199. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August, 1895. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners of any race, once, 7lbs. ; twice or oftener, 10lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister, 9st, Aga A Shah	1
Mr B's g a p Clown, 9st, Owner	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Conductor, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim	3
Mr Jawad bin Mohamed's b a p, Peacemaker, 9st 2lbs, Aga S Shah	0
Mr Kook's b a p Lipton, 8s. 3lbs, Capt Hunt	0
Mr Jassim Ammani's ch a p Busreh, 9st, Namah	0
Mr Abdool Gunny Khan's g a p Madras, 9st, F Mahomed	0
Mr Sulliman Rumah's b a p Rumah, 9st 2lbs, Bailey	0
Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's b a p Zoobair, 9st, Shumki	0
Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's g a p Hiujas, 9st 2lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr F's ch a p Sprite, 9st 2lbs, Native	0
Mr Sulliman Dhakil's g a p Nussib, 8st 2lbs, A R Dakhil	0
Mr Ahmed Ablani's b a p Glass Lingie, 9st 5lbs, A Wahed	0
Mr A. Foulkes's b a p Idle Hoot, 8st, Tukaram	0
Mr F C Allen's g a p Tattoon, 9st 3lbs, Abbajee	0
H H Aga Khan's g a p Burzoo, 8st 11lbs, Soomar	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Thames, 8st 10lbs, Peroo	0

* Disqualified.

The enormous field of seventeen ponies, good, bad, and indifferent, opened the proceedings. Considering their numbers very little time was lost at the post, and Mr. Ellison despatched the lot to an excellent start after two or three attempts. Peacemaker shewed in front at once, and leading his field came in an easy winner by three lengths. An objection, however, was lodged against the pony with reference to proper weight as a previous winner, which was upheld by the stewards. The Clown challenged Chorister for second place up the straight, and a ding-dong finish took place. The grey, however, got the verdict of the judge of a short head ; Conductor finishing a head behind Clown. This was a capital race, and ran fairly fast throughout. Time—57⅘secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Peacemaker and Conductor ; Sprite 4 to 1 against ; and the rest tens and twelves against.

2ND RACE.—"Bombay Grand Annual."—Rs. 1,000. For all horses, maiden chasers, and that have not won a hurdle or flat race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Weight for age and class raised 2st. 7lbs. Allowance—Galloways allowed 1st. Distance—About 2½ miles.

Mr Falconer's chtw geld Hercules, 11st 6lbs, M C Gray	1
Capt R St C Leeky's bl aus gold Lonely, 11st 6lbs, Owner	2
The Hon'ble R H De Montmorency's Kettledrum, 11st 11lbs, Owner	3
Mr Townsend's b w ge d Hurry Up, 11st 9lbs, Mr John	0
Mr Lister's b aus gold Napoleon, 11st 7lbs, Mr Dimsdale	0
Captain Young's ch ch m Lolah, 9st 11lbs, Mr Dillon	0
Mr Waddington's br aus m Rima, 11st 11lbs, Owner	0

This the most important event on the card produced a field of seven. Kettledrum and Rima, the new purchase of Mr. Waddington, were greatly fancied, and held first place in the betting. Lolah, the country-bred mare, however, found numerous backers. On a start being made Lolah jumped off with the lead, and fencing very well the first round, looked all over like winning. The mare, however, fell badly at the wall the second time round, putting down her rider, who was hurt. The same obstacle proved fatal to Rima. The race now lay between Hercules and Lonely, but the chestnut fencing most cleanly, never gave the black a chance and won by three lengths ; Kettledrum finishing third half-a-length behind Lonely. Time—5mins. 33secs.

Betting : Twos against Kettledrum and Rima ; threes against Lolah ; sixes against Hercules and Napoleon ; and tens against Lonely and Hurry Up.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloway Chase."—Rs. 1,000. For Arab galloways 13-3 and under, Country-breds 14 hands and under, maiden chasers that have not won a hurdle or a flat race value Rs. 500. Weight—13-3 Arabs and 14 hands C.-B.'s to carry 11st. each. Weight for inches. Distance—About 2 miles.

Major Milton's g a gal Kilmore, 11st, Owner	1
Mr Falconer's b a p Purpleheather, 10st 5lbs, Capt Ross	0
Mr Dillon's b ch m Cymbeline *	

* Did not start.

Owing to the unfortunate accident, which had occurred to Mr. Dillon in the last race, Cymbeline was not able to run, being riderless, though her number was hoisted on the board. Kilmore and Purple Heather were sent to the post to run for a third of the money. Kilmore took up the running at once, and fencing very cleverly, finished alone. Captain Ross stopped half way round, having broken his saddle and stirrup leather. Time—5min. 16secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Lilliput Chase."—Rs. 500. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—English an Australians, 12st. ; Arabs, 11st. ; C.B.'s, 10st. 4lbs. Weight for inches. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; three time or oftener 10lbs. Distance—About 2 miles.

Mr Cecil Gray's w a p Geordie, 9st 12lbs, owner	1
Major P. Milton's wh a p Full Moon, 11st 9lbs, Major Milton	2
Aga Jungbi Shah's ch a p Red Hazard, 10st 3lbs, Hon'ble C H Montmorency	0

Four faced the music, Full Moon being made the hot favourite at 6 to 4 on, while evens were obtainable about Geordie. Full Moon started off at a tremendous pace and fenced beautifully all round, but could not stand the rocket. At the second fence from home the favourite had shot his bolt, and elating up Geordie, who had been ridden with great judgment throughout, Mr. Gray won by about four lengths. This was a most popular win, and our Bombay G. R. is to be congratulated upon it, more especially as while schooling a pony on Thursday last he had a crumpler which would have kept most men out of the saddle for a fortnight. On entry into the paddock after the race he received quite an ovation. The Honourable Mr. Montmorency rode Red Hazard—a pony he had never seen before, and which had never been round the course. He got him over all the jumps, but of course had no chance against such excellent fencers as the pair of white ponies. It was, however, a very plucky performance.

5TH RACE.—"The Light Horse Cup."—Rs. 200. For bona-fide Bombay Light Horse chargers, the property of members efficient for the current and past seasons. To be ridden by members. Weight—English and Australians, 13st. ; C.-B.'s and Arabs, 11st. Allowances—Owners riding their own horses allowed 7lbs. Penalties—Winner of last year's Hurdle Race, 7lbs. extra. Distance—About 1¼ miles.

Mr Cecil Webster's b w geld Dainty, 12st 7lbs, Owner	1
Mr Rome's b w geld Jack Boy, 13st, Mr Howell	0
Trooper Robert's b w m No a 12st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Fishker's b w m Pierce Eye 12st 7 lbs, Owner	0

Four troopers entered for this race. Dainty was greatly fancied at evens. They got off at the first attempt. The gelding, fencing very well, came away and won anyhow. It was impossible to say how many times the other performers refused, but their riders all meant going the course. Nora and Pierce Eye had a most punishing finish for third place. The race was the cause of much merriment to the spectators, and the Light Horse men seemed to enter into the spirit of the thing *con amore*.

6TH RACE.—"Waler Plate."—Rs. 199. For all Australian and English horses landed since 1st August, 1895. Weight for age and class raised 2st. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt R St C Leeky's blw geld Ebony, 11st 3lbs, C B Mahomed	1
Mr Coochick Shah's b aus geld Dookie, 11st, Aga S Shah	2
Mr J W. Ward's ch aus geld Monarch, 11st 4lbs, Mr G Hunter	3
Mr R J Hunter's br w geld I B, 11st 9lbs, Twoomey	0
Mr R G Baldocke's b w geld The Screw, 11st 11lb, A Smith	0
Mr Burder's ch w geld Thought, 11st, Capt Ross	0
Mr Littleton's b c geld Horny Wink, 11st, Mr Waddington	0

So much time had been cut to waste owing to the accident in the Grand Annual and the discussion about Cymbeline, that this race was run in semi-darkness. It was considered to be a dead snip for Ebony, and he did not disappoint his supporters. Dookie and Monarch finished second and third. Time—1min. 16secs.

Betting : Ebony evens ; Thought two against ; Dookie fours against ; and the rest eights!

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

IN view of the alleged conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey, the opinions of a well-informed Mahomedan nobleman of high position upon the Turkish question are well worthy of attention. In the course of a conversation with one of our representatives the gentleman in question said : "The Mahomedans of India are of course greatly interested in what is transpiring in the only European country which remains under Mahomedan sway. But people are mistaken who suppose that our interest therein is mainly based on the Caliphate claimed by the Sultan. His Highness Abdul Hamid has not the authority of a pope over the Sunnis. As a matter of fact, no Caliph existed until thirty years after the death of Mahomed, when four alleged descendants of the Prophet took that title. The Osmanli Sultans have in later times made pretensions to the Caliphate of the Moslem world, but the claim is an untenable one, and I am sure that Indian Mahomedans generally do not accept it as right. The Koran supplies us with our rules of life, and the Koran demands of us that we should be loyal subjects of any rule, whether Mahomedan or not, provided we are allowed to exercise our religious rites and obligations unfettered. In the event of a follower of the Prophet being hindered in the exercise of his religion, the Koran permits of his leaving the country. While not admitting the spiritual viceregency of the Sultan, we, Indian Mahomedans, are drawn towards him by the ties of religion ; and he has our sympathy and regard because he is a Moslem King. You ask me what effect would be produced on the Indian Mussalmans if the existing strained relations lead to a war in which England actively participates against Turkey. Well, this would not affect the loyalty of true Mahomedans towards British rule, although it would undoubtedly cause them great sorrow. It is the general opinion amongst our people that in this matter England has been led on by Russia just to serve her own purposes."

"Then, do you think that the ignorant masses know sufficient about the question to enter into the devices of Russian diplomacy ?"

"Perhaps not, but I am sure that the Mussalman population of India generally is better informed respecting Turkish affairs than might be supposed. There are hundreds of vernacular papers advocating Mahomedan views, especially in the Punjab and the North-West ; and they devote a great deal of space to the subject. It is true, as you say, that the masses for the most part are unable to read these prints, but it is a very common practice in Indian villages for the men who have been educated to read and explain the vernacular newspapers to their illiterate neighbours."

"And what is the tone adopted by these Moslem journals on the subject ?"

"Generally speaking it is a somewhat extreme tone, although of course there are exceptions. The writers are very angry at the Sultan being badgered by the Powers, and they are greatly annoyed at the action of the British Government, which they regard as the prime mover in the affair. They are especially vexed about the letters Mr. Gladstone has written respecting affairs in Armenia, and declare that the octogenarian statesman is not only against the Turkish Government, but is bitterly hostile to the Moslem faith generally. Some of the more extreme papers say this about the British Government. Educated men are well aware that is not the case, but at the same time they cannot help recognising with regret that Lord Salisbury has altogether departed from the friendly attitude towards Turkey, which was a marked feature of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy."

"You ask me whether in the event of the Sultan declaring a Jehad his forces would be recruited from India. No, I do not think so for a moment ; only a few mad fanatical people would go, and there would be no general movement in that direction. Even a war in which Great Britain and Turkey were alone engaged would not affect the loyalty of my co-religionists towards the British rule. The views of educated intelligent Mahomedans permeate down to the lowest classes, who are thereby influenced to think the same. And educated men acknowledge that the Sublime Porte is by no means free from blame. The Mahomedans have been in Turkey-in-Europe for many centuries, and they see civilization and good administration advancing everywhere around them, but they bring about no such advance in Turkey. Undoubtedly there is great oppression in the districts where Armenians reside, but it is by no means confined to the Armenians : the Mahomedans suffer also. At the same time we believe that the harrowing accounts of atrocities which have been printed in the European papers have been greatly exaggerated. The Armenians have brought their troubles on themselves to a great extent by their rebellious spirit, largely fomented by foreign intrigues. Of course Turkey has as much right to suppress rebellion as the British Government had to put down the Indian mutiny. In 1857-8 men who had joined in the mutiny were shot down, and if the Armenians rebel against duly constituted authority they must expect the same fate."

"What is your opinion respecting the alleged conclusion of an alliance between Russia and Turkey ?"

"Well, I sincerely hope the statement is unfounded. For years Great Britain has been the friend of Turkey, and Russia has been her enemy, as well as a persecuting enemy of the Mahomedan religion. It will be a sad day for the Mahomedans of the country when it gets into the clutches of the Russian Bear. Should the partitioning of the Empire of which so much has been heard be carried out, the Indian Mahomedans would far rather see Arabia handed over to Great Britain than to any other Power, for they know very well that England would carefully guard the Holy Cities and would place no obstacle in the way of the hadjis. This cannot be said of some other European powers, especially of Russia. Of course I cannot say whether the Arabs and the people of Mecca would welcome the change : that is a very difficult question to answer."

COLLISION WITH LADY SANDHURST'S PHAETON.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barnett charged Shahboodeen Shaik Ahmed, a coachman in the employ of a Parsee gentleman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner. It appears that, about half-past 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, her Excellency Lady Sandhurst was driving a mail phaeton, out of the lower gate of the Government House, Malabar Hill, *en route* to the J. J. Hospital, when the animal attached to accused's carriage, which was galloping along the road with terrific speed, collided with the Government House carriage, damaging it slightly. The accused in defence stated that the horse attached to his carriage was fresh, and he took it up the hill for exercise. There was a carriage in front of him, and as her Excellency's phaeton came out of the gate, the carriage in front went off to the right to make way. Accused did not see the Lady's carriage until this happened, and he pulled to the right, but could not avoid collision. His horse struck the wheel of the phaeton, but no damage was done. His Worship convicted accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THE TROOPSHIP SERVICE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning leaves Bombay on the 5th February next, for Calicut and Rangoon, and takes the place of the R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings in the trooping programme, the latter vessel now being on a cruise, with his Excellency the Viceroy. The R. I. M. S. Minto also leaves here on the 5th February next with troops for Rangoon, and then returns to Bombay. Probably the R. I. M. S. Clive will carry out the programme of the R. I. M. S. Canning between Karachi and Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

DEPUTATION TO CALCUTTA.

ON Saturday afternoon a private meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the telegrams received from the Finance Department, Government of India, *re* the amended Cotton Duties Bill recently introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister. There was a large attendance of members, and the proceedings were of an animated character. Some informal discussion took place, in which it was pointed that if the measure proposed by Sir James Westland were carried into law great hardship would be entailed on the poor masses of India, who used coarse cloth, the consumption of which is so great that the value of the production of the goods by our mills amounts to nearly six crores and a-half per annum. It was shown that the proposals would deal a crushing blow to the mill industry, since the manufacturers could then ill-compete with the hand-looms, which would receive great impetus and increase in numbers owing to excise on yarns being abandoned. It was unanimously resolved to send a deputation, consisting of Mr. John Marshall, the Hon'ble Mr. Naoroji N. Wadia and Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata, to lay the case for the mill-owners before the Government of India. We believe there is no previous instance in the annals of the legislative history of India of a deputation travelling from Bombay to Calcutta to protest against the proposed legislation.

The following telegram was subsequently sent by the Millowners' Association to the Government of India :—

"Your telegram, 24th instant, the Association considers that points raised have already been so fully met in their letter of 7th January that they feel unable to make their arguments clearer by wire. The Association has therefore with a desire that Government should have every item of information at their disposal deputed the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, members of the Association, and Mr. John Marshall, Secretary of the Association, to proceed to Calcutta by to-night's mail, and there on behalf of the Association place at the disposal of Government all and any information which Government may require."

The deputation left for Calcutta on Saturday night.

In response to a requisition made to him by numerous influential citizens of Bombay, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, has called a public meeting for to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Novelty Theatre, to protest against the Bills introduced by Sir James Westland on Thursday.

There are abundant proofs that the feeling of irritation and discontent evoked by the proposed re-adjustment of the cotton duties is held by all classes in the city, and the meeting of protest is sure to be a very large one. One of the most prominent millowners in the city in the course of a conversation with one of our representatives was asked to what extent he thought the revised duties would affect the weaving portion of the mill industry. He replied : "The duty will be equal to a tax of Rs. 55 per loom per annum, or, in other words, to seven and a-half per cent. on the capital invested in looms only, which in itself is a heavy burden, and the industry will not stand it unless there is a corresponding increase in prices of cloth, the consumers of which belong to the poorest class. There can be no doubt that the tax will eventually fall on those who cannot afford to pay it. If the limit of taxation both of yarns and cloths was fixed at 20s, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, the tax would be paid by the middle and well-to-do classes. But the result of the re-adjustment of the duties now proposed is that the burden has been practically removed from those classes and placed on the shoulders of the poor, who are least able to bear it. In my opinion they will not be benefited, inasmuch as the import of finer yarns will increase, and a stimulus will thus be given to the hand-loom weaving of India."

VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay :—

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter No. 8810, of 11th November, 1895, from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, covering copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 5185 S.R., and its accompaniments, being copies of papers laid before her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by gentlemen interested in cotton manufacture in the United Kingdom, urging their objections to the mode of assessment and incidence of cotton duties in India, upon which it was requested the opinion of the Chamber might be submitted through you to Government.

2. The Chamber having only in the first instance been favoured with three copies of the papers—quite insufficient to admit of adequate consideration being given to such an important question—additional copies were applied for, but, were not forthcoming until 26th November. Owing to this and the intervention of the Christmas and New-year holidays, a certain amount of unavoidable delay has occurred in drawing up and submitting the Chamber's views.

3. As the best means of ensuring a thorough enquiry into, and obtaining independent opinion on, the subject, a special Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen :—

The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell (Messrs. Wallace & Co.), Chairman of the Chamber ; Mr. A. Abercrombie, (Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co.); Mr. A. F. Beaufort, (Messrs. Lyon & Co.) ; Mr. R. S. Campbell, (Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.) ; Mr. S. M. Moses, (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.) ; Mr. Edwin Yeo, (Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co.) ; Mr. R. Wehrli, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers) ; Mr. O. Schilizzi (Messrs. Ralli Brothers) ; Mr. L. B. Ker (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) ; Mr. J. Tintner, (Messrs. A. Atschecheff & Co.); and Mr. J. M. Ryrie, (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.).

4. The conclusions unanimously arrived at by this Committee were concurred in by the Chamber and are embodied in this letter, and it may be well to mention here that, while only two of these gentlemen are connected with firms interested in Indian cotton mills, they are all members or representatives of houses largely concerned in the import trade in cotton goods and yarns.

5. Before discussing in detail the statements and arguments of the English representation, I am directed to again place on record that while in 1894 the member of this Chamber unanimously protested against the exemption of cotton goods and yarns from the import tariff, they were equally unanimous in claiming that the duty should be so levied as to be non-protective in character and incidence. From this attitude, originally arrived at after mature consideration of the financial necessities of Government and a close study of the effects of an import duty on trade in the past, the Chamber has never swerved, and it is from the same stand-point, with the additional light of the practical experience of the working of the cotton duties during the past twelve months, that the Chamber's views are now formulated.

6. With the object of dealing with the papers as clearly and concisely as possible, the Chamber will take "seriatim" the six objections laid down in paper No. 8, under the heads of which the whole of the arguments in support of the case put forward by the various English cotton interests are mainly summarised.

Objections I. and II. may be taken together ; they are—

I.

That the Excise Duty secures an immunity from competition by England in counts 20s and below, and

II.

That the Import Duty imposed on goods exported from this country (the United Kingdom), made from 20s and below, without any countervailing Excise Duty being imposed on goods made from similar counts in India, is absolutely protective in its character.

7. Although these objections are directed to show that by the exemption of the Indian manufacturer from excise on yarns of 20s and under, and goods made from such yarns, Lancashire spinners and weavers of similar goods are debarred from competition in Indian markets, the arguments used in paragraphs 7, 8, and 13 concede the fact that India has created and enjoyed a monopoly of that branch of the trade during a prolonged period in which not a shadow of protection existed. It is admitted, indeed, in almost so many words, that the natural advantages India possesses in having both the raw material and the demand for the manufactured article at her own mill doors, so far preclude competition that the revenue likely to be derived from the import duty on coarse yarns would be a "quantite negligeable." It is, however, contended that with American cotton at 3d. per lb., Lancashire spinners who already produce 250 million pounds of low count yarns in a year, would be in a position to compete successfully with Bombay. The admitted fact that so much yarn of 20s and under is produced in the United Kingdom annually has no bearing on the question at issue so long as it is not exported to India, and the contention that, when American cotton has declined to 3d., the English spinner could convert it into yarn and lay it down at a price below what it would cost the Bombay spinner to convert the indigenous staple into 20s, not only leaves out of the calculation the enormous difference arising from the relative geographical position, but embodies the fallacy that, while American cotton declines in value, Indian remains unaltered. The history of the cotton trade shows that until February 1895 Mid-Orleans had only once been at or below 3d. per lb. for a period of forty years, so that the ideal competing point is not likely to recur again so quickly as to call for hurried legislation ; but to disprove the assumption it is only necessary to mention that on the day American cotton was at 3d. good Dholfera cotton in Liverpool was quoted at 2 9-16d.—a difference of 17·07 per cent. ; and as the Bombay spinner has not to incur the expense of shipping, freight, insurance, and delivery charges in England, amounting to 10·65 per cent., he stood on the day mentioned with an initial advantage of 27·72 per cent., while

and uncertain. In anticipation of their imposition, merchants would only place such orders as could be completed and delivered in India by the time it was expected the duty would be levied."

20. So far from this being a correct representation of the case, the statistics of the exports from the United Kingdom to India show that, owing to anticipations of the duty being imposed, the trade in cotton goods between England and India in 1894 was the largest on record, supplies being rushed forward far in excess of this country's requirements or power of absorption, and that, while an enforced restriction has taken place during the past twelve months as the natural result of the previous excess, yet the two years taken together show a large average increase, exceeding indeed the normal gain dependent on increase of population and improved means of communication.

21. Nor, when the same basis and mode of comparison is adopted, is there any evidence that the Indian demand for English cotton goods is not keeping pace with the rest of the world. On the contrary, the proportion absorbed by India out of the entire exports from the United Kingdom in the ten months of 1894 and the same period of 1895 taken together shows an increase over the mean of the first ten months of 1892 and 1893 and is also somewhat in excess of the average of the previous seven years. The following are the figures :—

Average percentage of India first 10 months 1894 & 1895	...		38·82
" " " "	1892 & 1893	...	38·73
" " " "	1887 to 1893	...	38·7

23. In the face of these figures it cannot, with justice, be contended that the trade between England and India in cotton goods is undergoing on the average any diminution and that the depression existing in Lancashire is due, as alleged, to that cause.

23. Statistical tables could be multiplied to almost an unlimited extent to controvert this part of the English case, but it is sufficient perhaps, so far as this Chamber is concerned, if the true basis of comparison be clearly indicated. The figures are equally at the disposal of the Government of India, her Majesty's Secretary of State, and indeed the English representatives themselves. Two extracts from the "Manchester Guardian" only the Chamber thinks it desirable to give as showing how perfectly the position is understood in Lancashire. On the 20th November 1895 the commercial editor of that journal says :

As doubt regarding the possibility of India abstaining from vigorous buying for any length of time has been expressed in many quarters, it may be of interest to consider the matter from a statistical standpoint. The shipments to India and Burmah of plain, dyed and coloured and printed cotton goods for the ten months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of the previous four years, are stated in yards as follows :

	Yards.	Average in yards.
1895	1,416,918,000	1,642,539,000
1894	1,868,860,000	
1893	1,508,144,000	1,511,135,000
1892	1,509,579,000	
1891	1,515,682,000	

It will therefore be seen that, in spite of the falling off in the shipments for this year compared with 1894, the average of these two years is 131,404,000 yards more than the average for the preceding three years. The conclusion, therefore, seems quite irresistible that in the meantime India has been so fully supplied on the average that the natural resistance to high prices may very well encourage dealers to refrain from buying other than absolute requirements as they arise.

24. And again, in sumarising the course of the export trade in cotton goods on 31st December 1895, the following :—

Although the exports to India show a startling falling off in the quantities shipped during the eleven months as compared with the corresponding period in 1894, the average for these two periods show that about 135,000,000 yards more were shipped than the average of the three corresponding periods of 1893, 1892, and 1891.

25. With refrence to that part of the representation dealing with dyed yarns, the Chamber does not propose to make any recommendation. The large importations of alizarine and other dye stuff, which the memorialists refer, are mainly consumed by hand dyers, whose operations it would be exceedingly difficult either to excise or control, and as they are already taxed both on the grey yarn and the chemicals they use, the unexcised margin is comparatively small, probably all round not more than one third of the figure alleged. In the papers submitted to her Majesty's Secretary of State the amount of protection enjoyed by Indian dyers is exaggerated by taking as a basis of calculation the market price of the best Glasgow Turkey red yarn and merely deducting therefrom the tariff value of grey Indian yarn, taking no account of the duty on chemicals and stores. Nor is it noticed that a considerable proportion of the yarns used for dyeing are English, and this is more particularly the case in the only two dye-works working in India under European supervision. It is perhaps mainly as against these establishments and the proportion of their products exported to Rangoon that the paper emanating from the Glasgow dyers is mainly directed, but seeing that the duty on imported dyed yarns of 20s and under has already been reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent., and that, according to a return furnished to the Chamber by the Ranzoon Chamber of Commerce, the total imports of Indian dyed yarns during 1894 was only 1,136,200 lbs., the case made out seems scarcely one for specific relief, and is certainly not more entitled to it than numerous other trades whose articles of local manufacture compete with those of European make.

26. The import of coloured yarns is undoubtedly a declining branch of trade as the subjoined figures giving the receipts into Bombay during the past five years indubitably demonstrate, but that it is not owing to the working of the import tariff is palpable as the decline was already heavy and continuous years before the duty was imposed :—

Coloured yarns,	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
all counts	5,646,754	5,041,533	4,289,016	3,501,022	2,838,704

27. As in yarns, so in cloth, a very considerable industry exists throughout the country in hand dyeing and block printing, and for some years past as the knowledge of imported chemicals and the methods of using them has spread, there has been an undoubted development of this industry quite irrespective of the import duty. That it is likely to still further increase owing to the cheapness of labour and the preference which consumers have for some kinds of hand-made articles of clothing is also highly probable, but the goods thus produced are not now, and never can be, competitors in the true sense of the word with the products of European machinery, and there are neither print works nor bleach works in the country. Whether such establishments may be started in India in the future it is impossible for non-experts, such as the members of this Chamber, with any certainty to say, but it appears to them that difficulties in the way of finding the necessary combination of cheap fuel and an abundant water-supply in suitable localities, to say nothing of the highly skilled labour requisite, are not such as to be overcome by a 5 per cent. import tariff, whether counter-vailed by an excise or not.

28. So far the Chamber has mainly discussed the statements submitted by the representatives of the English cotton interests from the point of view of, and the light thrown upon them by, the statistics of the import trade, but there are other considerations material to the real issues that come well within the purview of the Chamber and should not be overlooked. One of the most important of these and one that has received most inadequate attention—if indeed it has been mentioned at all—in the English case is the fact that the Bombay mills mainly work for export, from 70 to 80 per cent. of their entire production being shipped to markets, where they compete with Lancashire mills on absolutely level terms or with only such advantages as the geographical postion affords. The extent of competition is thus not only largely restricted, but it also permits of such an analysis of the trade figures as to prove almost to demonstration what the nature of the competition has been. If the general statements of the English representatives are correct that the trade of Lancashire is solely from the protection afforded by the import duty in India, it necessarily follows that any deficiency in imports from England in 1895 have been made up by Indian-made yarns and goods. Instead of this being the case, the figures show that during the first eleven months of 1895 as compared with the same period of 1894, Bombay exported 11,800,000 lbs. more yarn and 12,420,000 yards more cloth, and that to the interior Indian markets there was a decrease of 941,213 lbs. yarn of Bombay make. In the opinion of the Chamber this alone disposes of the contention that Lancashire trade has been suffering from Indian competition, but, as additional proof to the same end and also as probably indicating the real origin of the depression in Lancashire the Chamber gives the following comparison of the increase in the spindle power of the world in the four years preceding 1895 :—

	India.	U. K.	America.	Continent.	Japan.	China.	Total.
1891	78,000	1,000,000	235,000	575,000	76,000	...	1,964,000
1892	50,000	600,000	560,000	370,000	31,300	...	1,611,300
1893	174,000	...	350,000	445,000	...	99,700	1,068,700
1894	74,000	..	156,000	500,000	278,200	177,900	1,180,000
Total	376,000	1,600,000	1,295,000	1,890,000	385,500	277,600	5,824,100

29. In the foregoing remarks the Chamber has endeavoured to answer as concisely as possible the various points raised in the Government of India's letter No. 5185 S. R. of 30th October 1895. It holds that the main contention of the English case that the depression said to prevail in the Lancashire cotton industry is entirely attributable to the imposition of the Indian import duty is unfounded ; that the protection afforded to the Indian manufacturer by the relative incidence of the import duty and excise as now levied is at present very limited in extent, and attaches little weight to its possible development in the future by means of substitution ; but that, in order to remove any semblance of protection and the alleged grievances of the English cotton interests, the best means in the opinion of the Chamber and involving the least disturbance to trade, would be to enact—

(1) That all yarns imported of 20s count and under and goods made from such yarns shall be exempt from duty, and

(2) That an excise duty of 5 per cent. be imposed on the market value of all cotton goods made in Indian mills from yarns over 20s, leaving the other provisions of the Import Tariff and Cotton Duties Act untouched.

30. Several other suggestions have been put forward for removing the apparent existing inequality of taxation, one of which it is is currently reported is favourably regarded by the Government of India—that is, to abolish both import duty and excise on all yarns and levy duty and excise at the same rates on all cotton goods—imported and Indian-made. The arguments in favor of this appear to be two only : one, that it would probably be acceptable to the English interests as the first and a considerable step towards the total abolition of the duties, and the other, that it would simplify for Government the assessment and collection both of excise and import duty. These no doubt are both desirable conditions, but considerations adverse to the scheme should not be overlooked. It would be regarded—and not without a certain amount of justice—as an abandonment of principle to satisfy Lancashire. It would be manifestly inequitable in principle in taxing one branch of industry and not another. It would be distinctly unfair to all Indian mills—both spinners and weavers, as the former would be taxed beyond Lancashire to the extent of the duty on their stores and the latter would have to pay that duty twice over. It would lay a tax on the clothing of the poor, from which they are now exempt, without practical injury to Lancashire. But the most serious result would be the protection extended to hand-loom weaving against Indian mills. In the coarse goods which the latter produce the competition is already so close that a difference of 5 per cent. in the cost of the yarn would unquestionably operate to the serious detriment of the industry and might lead to the closing of many of the mills altogether.

31. Another alternative would be, in addition to exempting yarns of 20s and under, and goods made from such yarns, to reduce the import duty on cloths made from yarns over 20s by one per cent. or whatever percentage it might be found the Indian manufacturer has an advantage over his Lancashire competitor after allowing for the duty the former has to pay on his stores. This arrangement would not be inequitable so far as the cotton trade alone is concerned ; on the contrary, it would probably enable a more exact balancing of the contending interests than any other, but it would possess the undoubted disadvantage of departing from a 5 per cent. tariff and would justify other trades in demanding similar treatment.

32. It appears unnecessary to the Chamber to seriously discuss the question of the abolition of the cotton duties. They could not equitably be removed without the total abolition of the import tariff and, gladly as the Chamber would welcome that, it understands that the financial situation of Government renders the step quite impracticable. I have &c.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
W. R. MACDONELL, Chairman.

A HISTORICAL RIDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Karkaria, in his lecture lately delivered in a public meeting at Satara, asserts that the Mahratta chronicles give a correct account of the murder of Afzul Khan by Shivaji, and that Khaji Khan, who cursed Shivaji on his death—Kafir bar jehanum raft —has given a very prejudiced account of that episode, which has recently invited the attention of some of the European savants.

Mr. Karkaria's conclusion is : Afzul planned to kill Shivaji at the interview ; that the latter having come to know of this, turned the tables upon him and killed him in self-defence, and that, therefore, the opposite account of the affair, which has been usually brought forward by hostile critics as the greatest stigma on Shivaji's character, was grossly partial and unjust.

Let us test the juridical and historical accuracy of Mr. Karkaria's version which, he says, many European historians accept.

Premiss No. 1.—It is admitted that Shivaji knew that Afzul Khan had sought an interview in order to murder him. If so, is it probable that Shivaji permitted him to come at the risk of himself being murdered or seriously injured ? What could have been easier than to assassinate Afzul Khan even before the interview took place. Afzul Khan must have been a fool to have allowed the secret of his heart to be known to Shivaji and thus prepare him beforehand for a fatal counter-move against himself. The more probable conclusion therefore is—Afzul Khan was drawn into Shivaji's net, and then murdered by him.

Premiss No. 2.—Afzul Khan thus did not suspect Shivaji's intention to kill him, but Shivaji, on the contrary, was resolved upon murdering Afzul Khan. That Afzul Khan went to interview Shivaji shows his ignorance of Shivaji's intention to kill him. That Shivaji successfully compassed his murder, there is no doubt.

Premiss No. 3.—The intention of Afzul Khan known to Shivaji : This contention was only brought forward to serve as a cloak, or an excuse, to kill Afzul Khan.

Premiss No. 4.—It might seem probable on a first glance that an intention to kill each other existed on "both" sides, and that the intention was also known to "both." Such a probability, however, rests on no foundation. A person who wishes to kill another, as he would a tiger or a lion, would not be so foolish as to enter his den, and there endeavour to kill him. The greater probability, therefore, is—it was Shivaji alone who intended to murder, and the deed speaks for itself.

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Karkaria gives the Mahratta account as appearing to him "the more probable one." The quotations are mine. But both accounts should be subject to the test which I have applied above ; and the greater probability, in this wise, seems to rest with the inferences which I have here set forth.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSI.

LIVE STOCK IMPORTATIONS.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

THE Returns prepared by Veterinary-Major Mills' Port Veterinary Officer, show that the following horses, &c., were imported into Bombay during the calendar year 1895 :—

Arabs, horses, 3,001 ; ponies, 1,721 ; donkeys, 23 ; mules, 8.
Persians, horses, 660.
Cabulis, horses, 214 ; ponies, 1.
Country-breds, horses, 80 ; ponies, 31.
English horses, 26 ; ponies, 8.
Australians, horses, 1,232 ; ponies, 50.
Hungarians, horses, 65 ; ponies, 2.
Burmese ponies, 6.
Italians, donkeys, 14.
Cyprian donkeys, 5.

Giving a total of 7,147, which shows an increase of 1,726 animals as compared with 1894.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. H. BLUNDELL, C. B., Commanding the Poona District, on completing his tenure of Command on the 31st March, will proceed home via Japan and the East.

THE 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, now quartered in the Ghorepuri Barracks, Poona, will be moved to Bombay in time to embark on the 15th February for conveyance to Colombo, Ceylon, where the battalion is to be quartered. Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy is in command.

HIS EXCELNENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, contemplates taking eight months' leave to England in April next. It is not yet known who will officiate for him during his absence. General Nairne has proceeded on a tour of inspection to Ahmedabad and Deesa.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

LATE sowings of gingelly, 1895-96. (First Report) :—The reports received from the Government villages in the Presidency show that, since the report on the early sown crop was closed, an extent of 90,800 acres has been brought to account. This is 7·6 per cent. more than the normal and 6·4 per cent. more than the area of last year. Compared with the normal there was a deficiency of 7,300 acres in the Carnatic and 2,200 acres in the Deccan districts ; but this was more than made good by a large increase in the Central and Southern districts. The decrease in the Carnatic was almost entirely confined to South Arcot, where heavy rain during October retarded the sowings, while in the Deccan districts there was a diminution in the area appearing as late sowings, owing partly to the considerable increase that was reported in the area of crop sown early. Compared with last year also there was a decrease of nearly 34·5 per cent. in the Carnatic, due to the cause already mentioned, and a slight decrease in the Circars. In parts of South Arcot and Madura districts the crop was damaged by heavy rain. Elsewhere the condition of the standing crop is reported to be good.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 18th January, 1896, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 80,926 and for goods, etc., Rs. 85,875, other earning (estimated) Rs. 500 making altogether Rs. 1,67,301 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 199-2-8. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,78,187-9-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 212 2-1.

FROM a decision of the High Court of Madras it would appear that Travancore is not a foreign territory in regard to Letters of Administration being taken out in respect of the properties of a deceased Englishman whose assets remain in that territory.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LATEST news from the Sana Kachin column is that it was halted at a village called Angaw, awaiting a convoy that was expected the following day. There were little signs of any opposition.

EIGHTEEN months or so ago it will be remembered that the Maharaja of Patiala raised a loan in Bombay amounting to about twenty lakhs. His Highness has just paid off one-fourth of the loan, and it is hoped that the residue will soon be liquidated.

WITH Sir Charles Pritchard's retirement next month we shall, as a contemporary remarks, lose positively the last specimen of old John Company's administrators. There will still be two Haileybury men left serving in India ; but both are in the judicial line, and both in the Calcutta High Court—Justices Prinsep and Macpherson.

IT may seem somewhat of a risk to reduce the Artillery at present at Wano, Tochi, and Kuram, but each of these stations are to receive two Maxim guns in place of the mountain guns withdrawn. The military authorities thus recognise the great advantage of having machine guns at advanced posts on the frontier, where the troops may have to face masses of undisciplined men far outnumbering them in strength. The new arrangement is one, we believe, to be commended in every way.

IT having been alleged that the police have been endeavouring to prevent fishermen from catching fish in the river Hughli and its tributaries within tidal limits unless they obtain licenses, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has directed that, pending enquiries, fishermen are not to be interfered with in any way. These orders will be received by fishermen with great delight, and Mr. J. H. Row is to be congratulated on the success of his advocacy.

THE Punjab Government has just issued a revised edition of the "Rawalpindi Gazetteer," by Mr. F. A. Robertson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who conducted the settlement operations of the district some ten years ago. Most of the present compilation formed the first six chapters of the final settlement report ; but as that report was submitted in April, 1887, much of the present Gazetteer had naturally to be brought up to date. The result, after a "task of considerable labour," is the production of an excellent work of reference, interesting and instructive alike to officials and to the general reader. It is, perhaps, one of the best of the Gazetteers yet issued in the province.

THE South Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Kamptee, performed a creditable feat on the 17th and 18th instant, the occasion being a concentration of the troops in garrison and the Volunteers of Nagpur for field-firing exercises. The British regiment marched on the 17th by road from Kamptee to the camp, which was a few miles west of Nagpur, covering the distance of 12½ miles at the rate of 4 miles an hour. They then manœuvred for some nine or ten miles over a rough and difficult country, bivouacking at night in the open. Next day they had another ten miles of manœuvring, and marched back to Kamptee the same afternoon having done, as it was reckoned, at least 44 miles in the two days, of which nearly half was over rough ground. As the regiment only arrived from Egypt some nine months ago, and have had no special training such as a camp-of-exercise would give to fit them for work requiring condition and endurance this feat after their first hot weather in India shows that want of marching power is a reproach that does not apply to all our young soldiers.

IN the army Circular of the 1st of December last it has been notified that in accordance with the grouping scheme common to the Indian Army six of the seven Burma Local Battalions shall be linked as follows :—

29th Regt. (7th Burma Battn.) Madras Infantry.
30th " (5th " ") "
31st " (6th " ") "

forming one group with centre at Meiktila.

12th Regt. (2nd Burma Battn.) Madras Infantry.
30th " (4th " ") "
33rd " (3rd " ") "

forming another with centre at Mandalay. The 10th M. I. (1st Burma Gurkha Rifles) necessarily remains unlinked at present. In the first group all are class company regiments the 7th having five companies Mahomedans, three companies Sikhs. The 6th has four companies Mahomedans, two companies Sikhs, and two companies Jats ; while the 5th has two companies Mahomedans, four companies Sikhs, and two companies Hindustani Hindus. In the second group, the 4th is styled a "Punjabi class regiment," while the 3rd has three companies Mahomedans, five companies Sikhs, and the 2nd has four companies Mahomedans and four companies Sikhs. The Mahomedans consist of Pathans, Punjabis, and Hindustanis. The second group consists it will be seen of regiments entirely Punjabi, while the first group has Hindustanis in its composition. The uniforms of all are the usual red with various facings, save the Gurkha battalion, which is rifle green, and the 4th B. B., which is Baluch so-called, viz, blue tunic with red facings and crimson trousers.

IT is reported from Gilgit that arrangements are on foot under which the troops in the Agency are to be concentrated much more than they hitherto have been. Mastuj is to be given up to local levies, and Gupis, the old frontier post, will then be the furthest garrison of Kashmir troops. One of the Imperial Service regiments will furnish the garrisons for the Gupis and Hunza lines, a second those for the Chilas line, and a third will be stationed complete in Gilgit. This scheme it is believed will have a beneficial effect in many ways ; the expense of rationing a number of small posts will be avoided ; strength will not be frittered away in holding untenable posts with small garrisons ; and the troops will be collected and relieved from time to time, which should materially improve their health and spirits. Up to date no doubt it was necessary, while communications were so bad, to maintain small garrisons all along the different lines to give assistance and protection to parties and convoys ; but the last few years have seen a great improvement in the roads, and with the country thoroughly quiet it was high time to reduce the number of minor posts in which, owing to transport difficulties, the isolated garrisons had to be left to vegetate with rare reliefs. As soon as the communications to Chilas are complete more troops will probably be concentrated at Gilgit. The military strength on the frontier will be very considerably increased, moreover, by this step, as a strong column will be available for prompt despatch in any direction, either towards Mastuj, Hunza, or Chilas, wherever trouble might threaten ; while sufficient would remain behind to secure Gilgit, the safety of which was no small cause of anxiety to Colonel Kelly when he decided to launch a large part of the Gilgit garrison across the Shandur. The movable force in Gilgit will now consist of the Agent's escort two companies, a mountain battery, and an Imperial Service regiment, quite sufficient to overawe Targir and Darel, or any other folk who may be inclined for mischief.

UNDER the Cess Act of 1880 over three lakhs was expended upon the roads last year in the non-local self-government districts of Darjiling, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, Singbhum, Sonthal Parganas and Chittagong Hill Tracts. The largest sums were spent on the districts of Hazaribagh and the Sonthal Parganas.

IT may be thought that the departure of the Viceroy from Calcutta just when legislation on the subject of the Cotton Duties is on hand is a grave mistake, writes the *Pioneer* ; but there is good reason for it. Lord Elgin is so prostrated by weakness that he cannot now attend, except at intervals, to State business. The legislation now to be brought forward is the result of the matured deliberation of several months, and on the mere introduction of the Bills into Council no great discussion can take place. Next Thursday will witness the real debate, and his Excellency has made up his mind to be present in the Council then at all risk. One of the main reasons for the sea-trip is to enable him to gain strength to appear on that occasion. He will have public sympathy with him during his enforced absence, and we trust he will return in such health that his complete and rapid recovery may be assured.

AN important change has been ordered in the distribution of the native mountain batteries consequent on recent events in the North-West Frontier. The following is the plan of the redistribution : Malakand, Burma, Dehra Dun, Dehra Ismail Khan Bannu, and Kohat, one battery each ; one battery between Abbottabad and Chitral ; and one between the Tochi and Wano posts. By this arrangement the two Bombay batteries will come into the Bengal Command and the frontier for duty, and Poona will cease to be a native mountain battery station. The following moves have been ordered to give effect to this redistribution : Two guns No. 1 Kohat Battery, from Tochi to Wano ; two guns No. 2 Derajat Battery, from Kuram to Kohat ; No. 3 Peshawar Battery, Wano to Bannu ; No. 6 Bombay Battery, Loralai and Fort Sandeman to Dera Ismail Khan.

IT is under contemplation, before survey operations of the proposed extension of the Madras Railway from Podanur to Dindigal with a branch line to Darapuram are undertaken, to appoint a Traffic Officer to make all possible enquiries into the prospects of traffic and the claims of the several towns on the route to be served.

ONE of the most unpleasant duties which the Government of India have to perform, as a contemporary observers, is direct interference in the affairs of a Native State, wherein misrule by the ruling Chief or his officials has become too notorious to be overlooked. On the one hand stand the wretched people who are suffering from oppression, powerless to help themselves, and trusting that some influence from outside may save their lives and property ; on the other is the Raja himself, strong in his vested rights, and possibly surrounded by unscrupulous councillors, who are leading him astray. It is most difficult to decide as to the policy to be adopted, particularly as intrigues in native courts are so cunningly carried on that it is at times almost impossible to arrive at the causes which have created the mischief. To summarily depose a weak ruler, whose sins have been those rather of omission than commission may have most mischievous consequences. The sympathy of his brother Chiefs will be excited in his behalf, for they will not view his faults from the same standpoint as the Supreme Government, and their fears may be aroused that they themselves may next be called upon to justify their actions. Many of them administer their States in a manner that is rude but effective, their methods being such as do not commend themselves to British officers trained in settled districts ; but so long as there is no grievous oppression they are allowed to go on their way, with an occasional sharp remonstrance from the local Political Officer. This, in most cases, is sufficient to check misgovernment of the worst type, and where it is ineffective the Government of India add their warning. It is when remonstrance and warning are alike disregarded that the real difficulties of the position declare themselves. The policy of non-interference, which is generally followed where Native States are concerned, has its limits, although these are undefined, and perhaps wisely so. Leniency is the watchword of the Government and the patience with which charges against an offending Chief are examined is little short of extraordinary. Every allowance is made for his shortcomings and he is treated with a consideration which is often more than his due. The usual form in which the displeasure of the Governor-General is shown is the curtailment of the powers which he has enjoyed as the ruler over territory in his charge. He may be deprived of these powers in whole or in part, and a Council is usually appointed to perform the work of administration. If, by his vices, he has sunk into imbecility or has developed homicidal tendencies—and such cases have occured—he may be deposed altogether. But his State remains intact and the people receive a new ruler from the family to whom they owe allegiance. Where a Chief is only put aside for the moment he can by his good conduct win back the position he has formerly occupied, and the Government are only too pleased to restore him to power.

A PARIS correspondent writes : Who invented the lucifer match ? Sir Isaac Holden had the first idea of it in England, and stated it at a lecture, but took out no patent, and thus lost a chance of finding a fortune. The jubilee of the German lucifer match was kept in September, 1882, at Vienna. Three Austrians were then credited with inventing it. M. Jean Renaud now says the lucifer match is due to Charles Sauria, a fellow-student of M. Grevy at the Lycees of Poligny and Dole. Sauria vainly tried to obtain 1,500f. to work his invention, which he communicated to M. Nicolet, the Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the Dole Lycee. Another very old man, M. Jean Renaud, often saw Njcolet use at his class lectures phosphorus and sulpher to strike lights. He gave Sauria credit for the invention. In 1831 Nicolet was sent on a scientific mission to Germany. He was instructed to see to what account chemistry had been turned in arts and manufacture. There his tour embraced the industrial cities of Austria and Hungary. What, asks M. Renaud, is more probable than that he should have spoken there of Sauria's lucifer match ? It may be that the three Austrians, Sauria, and Sir Isaac Holden thought out the matter independently of each other.

CAPTAIN BORCHGREVINK, the first Antarctic voyager who discovered traces of vegetation within the confines of the Antarctic circle, expresses himself in the January number of "The Century" very hopefully regarding future exploration in that region. He believes that at Cape Adare a scientific expedition might stop safely as a centre of operations even during the winter month. Several accessible spurs were found by him to lead thence to the Cape, and from there on the great plateau of Victoria Land, where, as he points out, there are numerous indications that the powers of the Antarctic circle do not display the whole severity of their force. Captain Borchgrevink expresses his willingness to be the leader of a party to be landed either on the pack or on the main land near Colman Island. Hence it would be his scheme to work towards the south magnetic pole. It would, he thinks, be remarkable indeed if on the unexplored Victoria continent, which is supposed to extend over an area of four million square miles, there should not be found animal life hitherto unknown in the Southern hemisphere. Captain Borchgrevin's article, which is mainly a narrative of the recent voyage of the Antarctic, is accompanied by many pictures of incidents in the expedition, with a portrait of this distinguished Swedish navigator.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER was in New York the other day, and of course was interviewed. The President had not then launched his Message ; but it may be interesting to note that Sir Charlesscouted the notion of any immediate annexation of Canada to the United States, remarking emphatically that it would not come within the next century, and that Canada will always remain loyal to the United Kingdom. He contemned the talk of impeachment of Secretary Bayard, declaring him to be one of the best Ambassadors ever sent to England from the United States, and very popular over there.

A CASE of ready money betting very nearly occurred in the Whitechapel County Court, and as there was a stakeholder in the business a legal point might afterwards have arisen—had the money changed hands—whether it was valid between thr Judge and the plaintiff in an action, the usher of the Court intervening. Two gentlemen of Poland, both engaged in the East End grocery trade, quarrelled over the value of a counter, which one valued at 4s., and the other at £4. The four shilling gentleman, who was the purchaser, declared that the thing was only fit for firewood, while the four pounder declared that it was "the finest counter ever you did see." "I swear," he said, "it is worth £4 and I'll bet your honour £5 that it is." "Very well," said Judge Bacon, "hand over the £5 to the usher." The plaintiff at once began searching all his pockets, and managed to rake together the sum mentioned, and was about to hand it over to the usher of the Court, when his honour intervened with the remark : "You know that betting is an illegal transaction. If you pay the money over to the usher in open Court he will never give you it back." The gentleman from Poland hurriedly restored the coins to his pocket and muttered that the bet was "off ;" while his opponent remarked, "It is a pity, because it would have been a nice Christmas box for the usher." Ultimately the Judge valued the counter at one guinea, and gave judgment for that sum.

GENERAL BOOTH IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, JAN. 25.

GENERAL BOOTH in Poona, on Saturday, gave a numerously attended gathering an instructive explanation of his scheme for the amelioration of the Indian poor. He referred to the oppression which the agricultural class suffered under the rack of usury, an enemy which was eating the very vitals out of the land. Eighty per cent. of the people were working hard at occupations which barely kept them alive ; a little cold rice or other food was all they had money to pay for or time to eat, and but a few hours out of the twenty-four were spent in sleep. Now, they proposed to try and ameliorate this intense misery. There were several different methods proposed to this end. The first was to form a Peasant Settlement by getting land for the peasants and settling them on it, and teaching them how to cultivate it. He referred to the vast territories of uncultivated land in India which could be procured if they only had the right sort of help. The army would divide the land, supply field, buffaloes, and the other necessaries for farming, would undertake the sale of the produce for the farmers in the market, and would try to get back by degrees the money advanced to the peasant. Another proposal was to secure waste lands near villages and treat them in the same way. The formation of agricultural schools was another portion of the scheme, and small farms would be opened up and the children would be put in and taught how to cultivate the land. The fourth scheme was the establishment of village banks, and under this scheme the people would become their own money-lenders. The plan was to divide the country into districts. Then they would go to a village, select four or five men who would in their turn select four or five others, and so on ; then each man would put in as much money as he could to the scheme until, say, Rs. 100 was banked. The Salvation Army would put in Rs. 900 to every Rs. 100 contributed by the people, charging five per cent. The Rs. 1,000 could be lent out to one another at eight per cent, the extra three per cent. going to a reserve fund in order to provide against drought or any other contingency. Money would be advanced from the bank upon jewellery, etc., but the chief security would be the honesty and good character of the borrowers with whom those in charge of the bank would be acquainted with. The General entered into details of the plan which, he said, was feasible if properly understood and well explained to the people. He wished to mention in connection with the various schemes that there was no intention towards proselytising. The people would be free to keep their own religion. The scheme, of course, would require money, and he was asking the country to give him that money. He had already had promises from native gentlemen and others of assistance, and he appealed to his audience to help him if they thought the idea which he had propounded was practicable. In the event of the scheme being formulated a way would be secured by which India could help itself and help its poor. They required the money to start with, and they had no fear of any difficulty in getting the necessary lands.

HAMLET IN MARATHI.

HAMLET in Marathi sounded rather alarming at first ; however curiosity prevailed over the desire for an after-dinner smoke, and the writer at about ten o'clock on a certain evening found himself in a large building of bamboo wattles, in which the stage consisted of an earthen embankment, and the fair sex were relegated to a gallery hanging in somewhat perilous fashion over one side, from which the noises that ordinarily indicate the consumption of light refreshment proceeded from time to time. The audience were on the whole very well behaved, noticed all the points, laughed uproariously at whatever they considered a joke—the death of Polonius for instance, especially at those passages which are usually considered by the English manager unsuitable to a nineteenth century audience.

The acting, so far as one or two of the male parts were concerned, was by no means devoid of real merit, and some of Hamlet's speeches were delivered with a good deal of power and passion, though a little over-ranted. But let him once come within the baleful influence of Ophelia, and he descended into broad comedy. This was the more remarkable, as the translation was, so far as the poor skill of one barely through his H. S. exam. could serve to judge, very close on the whole. Of the ladies the less said the better. Ophelia's method of expressing grief deserves mention for its simplicity and effectiveness. She placed a finger and a thumb in her left and right eye, respectively, and sniffed loudly—without any other trace of emotion—at decorous intervals. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern were good, or perhaps they represented a side of native life that is unfortunately only too well-known to most Government officials. One instinctively "looked when they should have" pulled out a pen-case, or mentioned the name of a deserving relative for a vacant appointment. Polonius made a very fine old Pundit, and was played in a way that reminded one of the typical Senex in Plautus or Terence.

The points other than those of broad humour, that were especially appreciated, were Polonius' speech to his son, and Hamlet's parable of the ocean of sovereigns delivered to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. Apart from the faults noticed, which except in the case of the women who smirked in a way that made one's flesh creep, were really slight, there was much that was meritorious. The players and the scenery moved without a hitch—the former were letter prefect—and the latter was, in its simplicity at all events, Shakespearian, and best of all there were no waits. No attempt was made to travesty European mannerisms; thought, gesture and dress were translated into the vernacular, as well as the language.—"Pioneer" correspondent.

THE PUNCTUATION POINTS.

Six little marks from school are we,
Very important all agree,
Filled to the brim with mystery,
Six little marks from school.

One little mark is round and small,
But where it stands the voice must fall ;
At the close of a sentence, all
Place this little mark from school :

One little mark, with gown a trailing,
Holds up the voice, and, never failing,
Tells you not to pause when hailing
This little mark from school :

If out of breath you chance to meet,
Two little dots, both round and neat,
Pause, and these tiny guardsmen greet—
These little marks from school :

When shorter pauses are your pleasure,
One trails his sword—takes half the measure,
Then speeds you on to seek new treasure ;
This little mark from school :

One little mark, ear-shaped, implies,
"Keep up the voice—await replies ;"
To gather information tries
This little mark from school : ?

One little mark, with an exclamation,
Presents itself to your observation,
And leaves the voice at an elevation,
This little mark from school : !

Six little marks ! Be sure to heed us ;
Carefully study, write and read us ;
For you can never cease to need us ;
Six little marks from school !

—"Bombay Guardian."

IT is reported that an elephant in the Kottayam Taluq, North Malabar, went mad a few days ago, broke loose and caused the death of no less than fifteen persons. It had a calf beside it all the time, and the calf is said to have joined in the mother's pranks. By order of the local magistrate, the elephant was shot down and the young one secured.

ON board the Umberto, which left Naples the other day with reinforcements for the Italian forces at Massowah on board, was a Franciscan monk, a young man with a long black beard, a native of Massa Carrara, who was telling a group of Bersaglieri that he had only returned from Massowah three months ago, and had now in vain begged to be sent back there. Instead, he had been ordered to Jerusalem. A soldier said : "Tell me, father, in the highlands where we are going to fight will there be some monks to whom the dying can confess ?" "Certainly," replied the monk ; "but why do you ask ? You must live and conquer." "We hope so," replied the soldier, "but when one goes to war one must admit that the greater probability is that one will die." The monk was not the only representative of religion on board. There were also three missionary monks going to China, an American bishop on his way to Jerusalem, and a black called Carlo Hagib, who had been taken to Europe when a mere boy and confided to a monastery in Bavaria, where he was taught five languages in order to prepare him for being a missionary. He later went to Rome, but there he declared he would not be a missionary, but would go as an interpreter to Massowah. He was taken on board the Umberto by a priest, Father Cassiano, but as they were climbing the ladder on the ship's side, Hagib let fall his portmanteau and ran away reaching the quay and running on, followed by the priest. The priest overtook and got hold of him, and under the escort of a policeman he was once more taken on board, and watched till the ship departed.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and Strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4. of MADON SONS & Co.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

OPINION OF AN EXPORTING FIRM.

IN response to an invitation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce asking for opinions on the above subject, a Calcutta export firm writes :—Replying to your circular letter No. 10—96, in which you invite our opinion on the Government's proposal to increase the reserve of the Paper Currency Department held in Government Securites from eight to ten crores, we beg to say that we are distinctly opposed to the proposal for the following reasons :—

That the release of the two crores of rupees displaced by securities would be to that extent tantamount to a reopening of the mints, which the Chamber, at a special general meeting held in 1894, most strongly deprecated.

2. That consequently it would tend to interfere with the contraction of the currency and to delay that "establishment of the rupee" which Sir James Westland has declared to be "the main object of Indian finance."

3. That the saving effected in the shape of interest would be more than lost if, as we believe would be the case, the effect of releasing the two crores were to retard both the appreciation of the rupee and the automatic reduction effected by a rising exchange in the Home charges and the compensation allowance to the service.

4. That the existing condition of comparatively stable, yet slowly rising, exchange, was clearly predicted by Sir David Barbour in his Minute of 21st June, 1893, where he says :—"Of course while the reduction of the rupee currency was in

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mount Tabor, 1,493 tons, Captain E Chivers, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Myrtledene, 1,948 tons, Captain F Horsfall, sailed on Saturday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,903 tons, Captain S A Foreman, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Karachee (22nd January), brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain N F Ferris, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (8th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Karachee, with a general cargo and Mr Strachan and 309 deck passengers.

THE s s Endeavour, 1,762 tons, Captain J Storm, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Shields, (20th December) with a cargo of 3,623 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s s Wave, 1,449 tons, Captain J Peterson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Blyth (19th December), with a cargo of 2,342 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain R J Garrick, sailed on the 25th instant, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major S Casson, Mrs Hedrick and six deck.

THE Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,557 tons, Captain S Fowler, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H J G Reid, Miss Richardson, Miss E Hamilton, Miss E A Robinson and two deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Baker, Mr W H Brow, Mr C H Allen, Mr Dinstombe, Mr W Bedford, one gentleman, Mr Bhukandas, Mr A H Budrudin and 70 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,154 tons, Captain J Roe, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Glasgow via Liverpool and Manchester, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Glover, Miss Reed, Miss Brown and Miss Cowie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following information received from the Dewan of Junagadh is published for general information:—"A fixed light will be placed on and after the 1st of January 1896 on the rock adjoining the sea-shore south of the creek at Navibandar under Junagadh. 2. The light will be shown every night between sunset and sunrise throughout the year, except during the period intervening between the 30th June and the 1st of September, when it will be closed."

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3 Archimede	1859	Anfoso	Genoa	6-2	C Harboro
6 Clyde	2198	Weighell	Venice	1-1	P & O Co
7 Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-2	A Lloyds S N Co
8 City of Dublin	2154	oe	Kurrachee	30-1	F Forbes
10 Saint Irenee	2474	Milestone	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
12 KitBatchelor	4000	Thomas	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
14 Easby Abbey	1501	Cooper	Dunkirk	25-1	Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Nyanza	2126		Abbas	D Jairam

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·5s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Wave (s)	Peterson	Blyth, Dec 19
	Endeavour (s)	Storm	Shields, Dec 20
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Jan 23
	Roma (s)	Ferris	Calcutta, Jan 8
	Hopedale (s)	Rutter	New York, Dec 14
	Scindia (s)	Whitehead	Kurrachee, Jan 21
26	Letimbro (s)	Murco	Hongkong, Jan 3

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kapurthala (s)	Skinner	Karachi
	Kongsee (s)	Eddie	Singapore
	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	Marseilles
	Myrtledene (s)	Horsfall	Trieste, &c
	Rufford Hall (s)	Fowler	Liverpool, &c
	Mount Tabor (s)	Chivers	Calcutta
	Armenia (s)	Garrick	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Goa, for Zanzibar, &c
" Nyanza, for Zanzibar

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Charterhouse (s), 1923, Tallack
Scottish Hero (s), 1336, Singer
Rufford Hall (s), 2557, Fowler
Armenia (s), 2218, Garrick
St Irene (s), 2474, Milestone
Easby Abbey (s), 1501, Cooper
Gloamin (s), 2248, Learmouth
Stolzenfels (s), 1900, Streifen
Archimede (s), 1849, Anfosso
Kt Bachelor (s), 4092, Thomas
Sheikh (s), 2823, Newey
Imperator (s), 2343, Nicolich
Myrtledene (s), 1948, Horsfall
Clyde (s), 2198, Weighell
Strathgyle (s), 3224, Jones
Khedive (s), 2132, Daniel
Rosetta (s), 2039, Wright
Kt Templar (s), 2704, Pain
Madeline (s), 1802, Neddin
Queen Louise (s), 2170, Even
Kt of St George (s), 2693, Hevis
Mount Tabor (s), 1494, Chivers
Okara (s), 3440, Cave
Roma (s), 1713, Storm
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Browne

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge.
H M S Pigeon, Cartwright
H M S Plassey, Taylor
H I M S Clive, Fiany
H I M S Canning, Mitchell
H I M S Minto, Baugh
I L S Ceylon, Jones

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVAL.
22 Lindula s.....Withers .....Singapore, Jan 4

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 22—Steamer Cocoanada
Jan. 23—Steamers H M S Bonaventure, Africa and R I M S Warren Hastings, and ship Allumghier

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
24 Eridan s.....Rangoon
Clan Buchanan s.....Tyne

Jan. DEPARTURE.
23 Camorta s.....Rangoon

KARACHI.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
17 Bahaduri s.....Fairweather ...Bombay
Dumra s.....Russell .....Bombay
20 Alphee s.....Etienne.....Bombay
Purulia s.....Robertson ....Persian Gulf
Goa s.....Jacobs .....Bombay
Dwarka s.....Tice.....Bombay
Mecca s.....Thomas .....Bombay
Ras Rowa s.....Deason .....Bombay
Ras Elba s.....Moore .....London
21 Satrunji s.....Fakir Ahmed..Bombay
Scindia s.....Whitehead.....Bombay
Kapurthala s.....Skinner .....Bombay

Jan. DEPARTURES.
16 Kola s.....Livingstone....Bombay
17 Wolvistan s.....Snowdon .....Rangoon
Africa s.....Segelken .....Hamburg
Bahaduri s.....Fairweather ..Bombay
18 Dumra s.....Russell .....Bombay
20 Alphee s.....Etienne.....Gulf Ports
21 Goa s.....Jacobs .....Bombay
Purulia s.....Robertson .....Bombay
Mecca s.....Thomas .....Persian Gulf
Satrunji s.....Fakir Ahmed..Bombay
Scindia s.....Whitehead.....Mombasa and Delagoa Bay
Kapurthala s.....Skinner .....Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Dwarka, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay
" Ras Rowa, Deason, D Graham & Co for Havre & Plymouth
" Ras Elba, Moore, D Graham & Co

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.
Armenia s—97 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee & 100 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 21 bales papers, P Sanzanee and Co; 120 cases whisky, D Cowasjee
Clan Murray s—15 bales papers, M S Kheshwalla

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Armenia s—1 case cigarettes, and 2 [illegible] bacco, Damodar Ratansey

FROM LONDON.
Chusan s—8 cases bacon, 14 cases b[illegible]e and 6 cases soap, M Mackenzie and C[illegible]

FROM BORD[illegible]
Rufford Hall s—50 cases brandy, [illegible]

FROM HA[illegible]
Baria s—3 puncheons rectified s[illegible]
Europa s—1 hogshead rectified

FROM A[illegible]
Baria s—51 cases brandy, 1 dit[illegible]

FROM N[illegible]
Armenia s—5 cases tobacco, [illegible]

FRO[illegible]
Maria Teresa s—5 cases gl[illegible]
Imperator s—12 cases gla[illegible]
glassware, H H Ann[illegible]
Hyderally

BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF JANUARY 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Allahabad and Jeypore, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are north-westerly at Malegaon, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Akola. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the average at Deesa and Karachi, and the minimum in large excess at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Mangalore, and the lowest 42° at Ajmere and Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Cochin and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The baric gradients over the country lying to the north of latitude 19° and to the west of longitude 77° are steep and indicate the probability of moderate to fresh winds on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 25.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has been steady over the central parts of the Peninsula, and over Upper Burma, but has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk along the foot of the Himalayas and in Tenasserim. The readings are highest in Central India, and lowest in the south of the Bay, while the pressure exceeds the normal average except in Tenasserim and Malabar. The winds are generally unaltered in direction, and the force is light or moderate except over the west of the Peninsula, where strong winds have prevailed. The temperature has generally fallen in Bengal, the central parts of the country, and Madras, and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is high in Burma, the Punjab, Bombay, Sind and Rajputana, and Normal or low in the other provinces. Light rain has fallen in Upper Burma, but elsewhere there has been no rain, and no snow on the hills.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·961
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	73%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind*	NE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	198

* From midnight to midnight.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 13TH TO 20TH JANUARY.)

EXPORTS.

Simla s (Bombay)—82 cwts cotton, unpressed, 100 bales wool for transhipment to Dunkirk; 1,100 cwts rapeseed, for tradeshipment to Dunkirk; 6,200 cwts gingellyseed, for transhipment to Dunkirk; 50 corges skins for transhipment to Leghorn; 195 lbs tea for transhipment to Liverpool; 80 lbs tea for transhipment to Trieste

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—190 bales cotton, 1529 cwts cotton unpressed, and 11,537 cwts wheat

Kola s (Bombay)—215 cwts cotton unpressed, 15 cwts wool unpressed, 805 cwts rapeseed, 8753 cwts wheat, 231 corges skins

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—185 cwts cotton unpressed

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—484 bales cotton, 983 cwts cotton, unpressed, 6 818 cwts wheat

Pachumba s (Bombay)—143 cwts cotton unpressed, 5,466 cwts wheat

Maria Valerie s (Ade.)—2,000 cwts wheat for transhipment to Suez

Maria Valerie s (Trieste)—107 bales cotton for transpipment to Venice, 50 corges skins, 308 corges hides for transpipment to Venice; 200 bales cotton

Mikado (Hull)—70,050 cwts wheat, 42 corges hides, 6000 cwts bones, 55 lbs tea, for transhipment to London

Maidstone s (Antwerp)—7,871 bales cotton, 30,606 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,0.0 cwts bones

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—100 pieces white goods (foreign)
Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—80 pieces prints (foreign)
City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—3,318 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9·2 pieces white goods (foreign), 330 pieces prints (foreign)
Hochheimer s (Hamburg via Bombay)—6 cwts steel
Pemba s (Bombay)—756 pieces prints (foreign)
Dwarka s (Bombay)—4,220 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,589 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,103 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,183 pieces prints (foreign), 1,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 60 cwts iron bar, &c, 51 cwts copper, and 5 cwts yellow metal
Mikado s (Hull via Bombay)—2,045 cwts iron bar, &c
Africa s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—120 pieces prints (foreign), 7,242 cwts iron bar, &c, 6,311 cwts steel, and 247 cwts copper
Kola s (Bombay)—5 271 pieces grey goods (foreign), 26,122 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10,949 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,313 pieces prints (foreign), 35 pieces prints (Indian), 1,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 14,200 lbs grey goods (Indian), 3,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign)
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—611 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1659 pieces grey goods (Indian) 3415 pieces white goods (foreign) 393 pieces prints (foreign) 3,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 20 cwts iron bar, &c, 103 cwts steel,
Pachumba s (Bombay)—5,680 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 7,400 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 18,955 pieces white goods, (foreign), 3,291 pieces prints, (foreign), 100 pieces prints, (Indian), 1300 lbs, grey yarns, (foreign), 1,600 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 6 0 lbs, T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 31 cwts copper, 10 cwts yellow metal.
Bahaduri s (Bombay) 1,070 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 30 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 2750 pieces white goods (foreign), 60 pieces prints, (foreign) 1 60 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 30 cwts copper
Dumra s (Bombay)—3,765 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 1,170 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7425 pieces white goods, (foreign), 1370 pieces prints (foreign) 82 pieces prints (Ind an), 157 cwts copper, 32 cwts yellow metal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scottish Hero s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co

FOR LONDON.
Charter House s—112 cwts oilbanum, A Chaglanee and Co; 100 cwts fishmaws, K Dhunjee; 375 cwts oilbanum, M Lokjee; 45 bales skins, H M Abbas; 14 bales hides, H E G Mahomed; 130 cwts gum, and 105 cwts myrabollams, S Rajchordas; 400 cwts nigerseed, and 45 cwts kurdeeseed, A Blascheck and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.
Kt Bachelor s—10,998 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers
Armenia s—2,073 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.
Charter House s—400 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 4,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy

FOR TRIESTE.
Myrtledene s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 976 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 357 cwts myrbollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co
Clyde s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co

FOR ANTWERP.
St Irene s—311 bales cotton dropping, N Futehally and Co; 198 bales cotton dropping, and 107 bales cotton fly, Dewjee Virjee; 495 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales hemp, R Rapubhai and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, Cowasjee Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.
Easby Abbey s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR GENOA
Archimede s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers
Gloamin s—100 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co

FOR HONGKONG.
Rosetta s—21 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 90 bales cotton, Pramjee Hormusjee and Co
Khedive s—407 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.
Rosetta s—15 bales twist, Gysi and Kleinjung; 48 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 125 bales twist, H Edulji
Khedive s—220 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 25.

10 p.m.	76·0

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	76·6
2 p.m.	81·1
4 p.m.	81·2

IT now appears that the Russian Government have definitely decided to adopt the Gregorian calendar, and so fall into line with the rest of Europe in the matter of reckoning time. Those who have dealings with Russia are apt to find the present difference of twelve days a little exasperating at times, particularly when it is required to find the Russian date corresponding to the earlier days of our month. The Russian authorities have not yet settled how the change is to be effected. In 1752, when this country abandoned the old Julian calendar and adopted the New Style, there was a considerable outcry against the innovation. We were then eleven days behind, and when, by a stroke of the pen, September 3 was altered into September 14, there were people who rebelled as much as if the eleven days had been deducted from the length of their lives. In a country like Russia popular opposition to such an apparently inhuman operation at the hands of the State will probably be greater. It is quite possible that the authorities may deem it wise to take the line of least resistance, and gain their purpose by abolishing the leap years during the next forty-eight years.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.
Ludlow, Col, Ms, I S C, on leave, from Secunderabad.

JANUARY 25.
Reilly, Lt-Col, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.
Jephson, Lt, 5th Bengal, Infy, on furlough, to England.
Pennington, Major-Genl, Bengal, Army Staff, to reside, to England.
Browne, Major, Punjab, 4th Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.
Irvine, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, on furlough, to England.
Yoldwyn, D S O, Lt-Col, Punjab, Comt Transport Dep't, on leave, to England.
Cassan, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Maunsell, Surgn-Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Mitton, Major, Bo, A A G, on leave to Nasirabad.
Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, R O Y L I.
Tylden, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Rahata.
Joly de Lotbiniere, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Aden.
Reilly, Lt-Col, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.
Ludlow, Col, I Foreign Service, on leave, to England.
Morgan, Major, Ms, 1st Northampton Regt, on exchange, to England.

JANUARY 26.
Bedford, Lt-Col, 4th Punjab I, on leave, to Dera Ismail khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch R.M.L. gun drill at 8-30 p.m.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch R.M.L. gun drill at 8-30 p.m.
The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday next 28th instant at 8-30 p.m. and at both Head-quarters on Thursday after gun drill, carbines will be provided at the Fort Head quarters.
2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Friday, train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-0 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. On Saturday next 1st proximo the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
BATTALION DRILLS.
(1) A Company.—At 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) 27th and Thursday 30th, in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.
(2) B Company.—At 5-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) 27th and Wednesday 29th, in the J. J. Hospital compound.
(3) C Company.—At 5-15 p.m., on Tuesday 28th, in the Government Dockyard. Members of other Companies wishing to do so may attend the drills.
(4) E Company.—At 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday 29th instant at the Town Hall.
(5) F Company.—At 8 p.m., to-day (Monday) 27th, in front of Municipal Buildings.
(6) G Company.—At 5 p.m., on Thursday 30th instant behind the Municipal Office.
(7) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) 27th and Thursday 30th instant.
(8) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 28th and Thursday 30th instant.
(9) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m., on Friday 31st instant.
(10) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday 28th and 7-15 a.m., on Thursday 30th instant.
(11) Recruits Drill.—At 5 p.m., on Friday 31st instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.
BATTALION PARADE.
(12) At 4-45 p.m., on Saturday the 1st proximo, Commanding Officer's parade.
2. The "Highland Cup" presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for on the Cooria Range at 6-45 a.m., on Thursday the 30th instant.
Conditions—Open only to adult members with less than 5 years service (cadet service not to count).
Distances.—200 and 500 yards.
Positions—200 yards standing. 500 yards any military.
Number of Shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.
3. The class of instruction for the proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 6 p.m., on Wednesday 5th February. Officers, C.C. Officers and Sergeants desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by the 1st proximo.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to Sergt. A. G. Manuel, "C" Company from 9th January to 31st March 1896.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No. 3849 Vol. G. Gordon.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday next the 28th instant at 7 a.m., Plain clothes.
2. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Wednesday next the 29th instant. Dress:—Drill order.
3. Members resident in the Fort are requested to be on the ground at 6-45 a.m. those living at a distance not later than 7 a.m. Troops will form in the same order as last week.
By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association at Head-quarters on Tuesday the 28th instant at 5-45 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

138-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayek and others—Bhaishunker and K, and In person.
463-95—Bhaishunker and K—Rajujee Babajee and another vs Lingajee Mankojee and others—K J Mantri
308-95—Ardeshir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibora—Bland and N.
394-95—In person (a pauper)—Dhunraj Murlidhur Bias vs Rahimoola Mocaabhoy—Payne G and S.
553-93—Brown and M—Sha Ladha Petraj and another vs Narrondas Huredas and another—Payne G and S.
89-95—Dikshit and D—Rahimoola Motan vs Hajee Cassum Vullee and others—Mathubhai and J.
283-95—Ardeshir H and D—Gulabchund Moonalal and others vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and B

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
For Consent Decree.

604-90—Little and Co—Damodher Callianjee vs Luckhmidas Morarjee and others—Payne G and S and Edgelow and G
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
612-93—Bicknell M and M Kanyalal Jeynarayen vs Narandas Thakoredas and another
334-95—Roughton and R—Clandin Boggiano vs Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisetti—Little and Co.
76-92—Payne G and S—Ramprattab Samrathroy and another vs Woolland and another—Dikshit and D.
477-94—M H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Devidoen Madarilal and another—In person, a pauper.
222-95—Wadia and G—Sulleman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co.
385-95—J Dorabjee Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Hiralal and M, C L and O and In person.
5-95—Edgelow and G—Bhicajee Dadabhoy Dhanidadoona Misri vs Bai Soonabai and others—K D Shroff.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff.
112-95—F F Pavri—Margaret Ernestina de Souza vs Louis Phillip de Rozario and others—C L Owen.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Undefended New Long Cause.
575-95—M L Shroff—Tillookchund Manockchand and another vs Abdoolla Jeeva and another
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
318-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrushna and others—Khunderao and S and Payne G and S.
336-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdul Hoosein Jeewabhai and another—Dikshit and H.
17-94—Craigie L and O—The Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.
396-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co.
337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.
441-95—K N Mota boy—Doongorsey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.
147-11146-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.
417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.
321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Hubib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusen Dawjee and another—Janardhan and A
For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.
877-70—C B and B—J C Cama and J Dorabjee, Muthubai vs L N Banajee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne,

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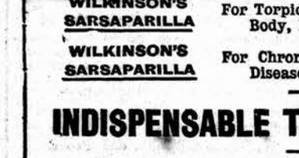

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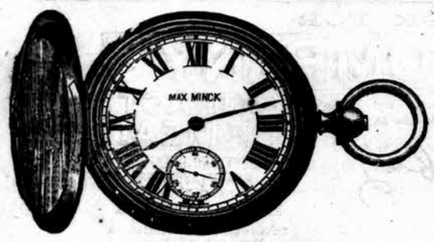

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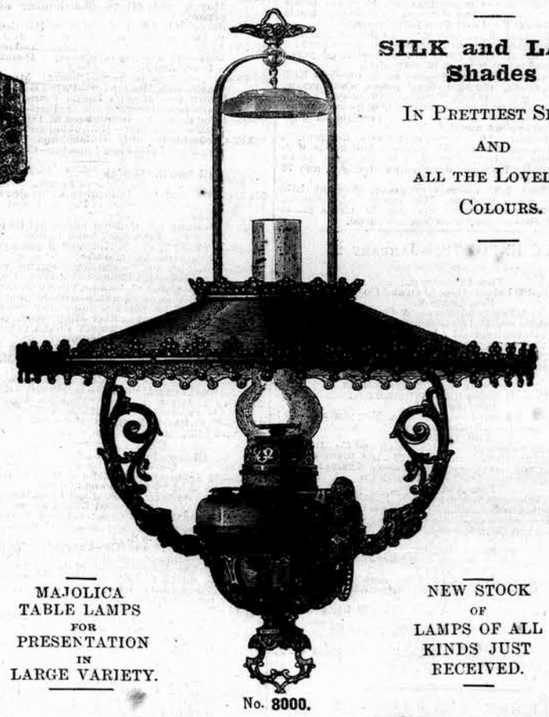

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